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ART. CLI.—*Abridged Translations from the Annals of the Horticultural Society of Paris.* By the EDITOR. [Continued from page 155.]

NUMBER FOR DECEMBER, 1829.

The Anniversary of the Society was held on the 8th of November, 1829. The concourse of members, spectators and distinguished guests, together with the great variety of fruits, plants and flowers which decorated the hall, made the occasion one of high interest and pleasure.

At the sitting of the Society on the above day, many reports were read. The Chevalier Soulange Bodin made a report on what the Society had done during the year—In this account he took a coup d'œil of the numerous reports that had been read, and of the progress made in horticulture. From this production of M. Bodin, there is much evidence of a noble spirit for the advancement of horticultural knowledge among the savans in Paris and its vicinity. They take a very active part in committees, and in drawing up reports.

Discourse pronounced by M. de BOISBERTRAND, *counsellor of state, and director of Agriculture and Commerce, at the general sitting of the Society, 8th of November*, 1829. From this address we translate the following:

"I find in my heart," says M. Boisbertrand, "a love so sincere for our beautiful and noble France, an esteem so profound for the men who labor to embellish it, that I do not despair of obtaining some kind indulgence from a society formed by true patriotism —an indulgence for him who essays to fecundify the sources of public prosperity.

"In the midst of an assembly like yours, sirs, there are established, without effort, and almost by the very force of things, ties both sweet and powerful—an exchange of sentiments so liberal and kind that he who speaks of that which contributes to the happiness of man, is assured of having spoken well.

"Really there is something excellent in associations where the members come to put in common, for the profit of a great people, not only the lights of their spirits, not only the fruits of their labor and observations, but that which refines, that which ennobles the science itself—I mean that generous warmth of kindred souls which would, perhaps, by isolation, be chilled, but by intercommunication, is vivified.

"Thanks to God that these associations multiply among us! Their salutary and pacific influence will not be slow in making itself perceived—in drawing together men who would not seek to unite, who too often judge without knowing each other, and who frequently judge with a blind severity—in forming a knot in which there will be no tardiness in drawing it tighter. Such is the merit of labors useful to mankind, that they give birth to reciprocal esteem among those who simultaneously rise. You, sirs, know what is the power of esteem. If I would direct what part two men of true merit should take, whom civil dissentions had irritated against each other, whom the habit to combat had excited to hatred, but who however, notwithstanding these dissentiments, carried hearts capable of loving sincerely their prince and their country, I would say to them, 'associate yourselves to do something useful to humankind, and you shall learn; seek together the means to increase the happiness of your fellow citizens, and you shall esteem each other; perform offices of concert, and friendship shall unite you.' In effect, the love of the public good can triumph over the divergences of opinion; it brings together, it conciliates, it disposes to tolerance, to concord, to friendship; it creates relations of mutual benevolence; if the generous example which you have given be imitated among us, it removes prejudices, and represses inconsiderate anger.

"Happily, sirs, it is permitted us to hope, that this example, already followed in many departments, will not be sterile for France. The community begin to perceive how desirable it is, that men the most honorable should unite for the study of nature, to interrogate common experience, and not to combat with more ardor than reason, with more desire to dominate by violence than to enlighten by discussion. Already it is known how to appreciate the labors that tend to enrich the soil, to augment our riches, and to multiply the joys of life. There is, at this day, a want felt by all men of benevolence, whatever coloring or variety of opinion they may have derived from their birth, their early education, their social relations, their affections, their tastes, their habits, and their circumstances of life.

"This want, sirs, is to labor in peace, in good accord, for the posterity of our country: thus shall we see, from day to day, the number of these peaceable unions to augment, where men, divided even now, come together, under the inspiration of benevolence, to form affectionate ties, and to enjoy an unhoped for confidence, from that sweet satisfaction which one derives when he discovers something to love, to honor in a compatriot, whom, upon the faith of others, he believed never to be able to hear but with evil sentiments.

"Yes, sirs, Frenchmen hope to live for their country wholly entire, and no more, if it is permitted me thus to speak, for the fragments of a country; they desire that France, free under the august patronage of her kings, but faithful to those who endow her with her liberties, may finally be able to accomplish, by the union of all enlightened and laborious men, whom she contains, the high mission which God himself seems to have given her, that of spreading upon the globe the treasures of science, to propagate the lights of civilization, and to teach the people the precepts of

that superior reason, which, in its extended perceptions, balances the interests of centuries, not the fantasies of a day. * * * *

"When men, thus distinguished by their personal merit and social position, are united under equal auspices, it does not appertain to me any farther to extol their labors. I will say, however, that their works have altogether a different importance from that which superficial spirits accord to them. Horticulture is not only, as they think it, an art which embellishes the residence of the rich, which sets off the nature of forms the most gracious, and of colors the most brilliant, —it dissipates ennui, beguiles grief, charms, seduces and enchants, and it is yet the principal branch of Agriculture—of that science, the study of which adds to the pleasures of the men whom glory has without doubt moulded for great thoughts, because it is beautiful to rule over nature, to fecundify her according to her own will, to submit her to laws which augment her power and glory, and to be associated in some way to the great work of creation. Our gardens, sirs, are the first laboratories of the agronomic science. It is here that we study its secrets, have its mysteries revealed to us, its processes taught us, and to estimate in advance the products attending a high culture—precious knowledge! without which the cultivator would be incessantly exposed to disastrous oversights. But Horticulture does still more—by its enlightened management, by its operations understandingly and gradually modified, it disposes the soil to nourish the plants which it would have wasted way; it disposes to prosper under a climate plants, the original temperament of which would not have endured the rigors; it endows also nature herself, and constrains her to develope in some manner, this magnificent assemblage of riches before us, which the Creator had scattered upon a globe, whose entire extent his regard encompasses.

"A science like this, sirs, is not a futile one; labors like these are not unbecoming the first citizens of a civilized country; and royal Majesty itself, can, without descending from the high rank where God has placed it, incline with benevolence towards an Association which has such ends in view. It can, without any thing derogatory to nobility, show affection to the Principal of an Institution, (Institute of Fromont,) which concurs in the advancement of agricultural industry; it can create for him a day of glory and of fortune; it can honor his establishment, and leave there imperishable recollections. It can do all this, sirs, because it is by the love of the public good, and by all that which is connected with it, that a heart truly royal manifests itself to a whole people. Also, of all the names which national history is able to cite with pride, those which we most frequently see inscribed on the lists of our Association of benevolence and public utility, are the venerated names of the first born of the French Family, and of the Princes of the House. If any one is ignorant of the rank they hold among us, let him attend to the simple reading of the lists."

(To be Continued.)

ART. CLII.—*On the Extent and Culture of Cottage Gardens, with and without cows, and on Brewing, Baking, and other points of the Husbandry of the Cottager.* By a PRACTICAL GARDENER. [Continued from page 153]

There will, of course, be no want of good meat when the pig is killed; and he may, perhaps, without injury to himself, dispose of a few joints, such as the spare-ribs or loins, which his more opulent neighbours will always be ready to purchase. This trifle may assist him to buy another pig, for he should never be long without one. I should think it almost unnecessary to observe that, in fattening a hog, he should always be kept clean, warm, and dry; never have more food given at one time than he will consume; should be fed four times a day; and not killed till he is almost too lazy to come to his trough. A few peas are at all times desirable; and it is a good plan to have a dry corner boxed off for holding a few. After eating a few peas, a pig always wants to drink, and the stale wash will be ready for his use.

I do not mean to say that bacon fatted in this manner will be equal to that fatted on barley-meal and skimmed milk. Certainly not. But this I assert from my own experience, that, under the present supposed existing circumstances, this mode produces the best quality and greatest quantity of bacon, from a certain given quantity and quality of food, and which quantity and quality can only be procured by the labouring man.

Fowls and Ducks.—Every man who keeps a pig should keep fowls. Three or four hens and a cock will prove no small addition to a poor man's stock; and a few potatoes and peelings, with the *run* of the pig's trough, which they will always keep clean, will be all they will require in the summer; but to make them lay eggs, when eggs are valuable, they must be well fed with oats, barley-meal, or Indian corn; have a dry place to roost in, to shelter them in wet weather; and be kept quite clean. Young pullets, 9 or 10 months old, are the best for laying in winter. Ducks are both useful and profitable: they clear away a deal of unsightly offal, will travel a great distance from home in search of food, require but little at home, and lay a great number of eggs; but they are not good mothers, and seldom rear half their brood, where there are many hedges and ditches in the neighbourhood; they likewise very frequently drop their eggs in the water, if not carefully watched and shut up when expected to lay. A hen answers better for a mother to ducklings than their natural one. Not less than a drake and two ducks should be kept.

Cultivation of the Garden.—I will now proceed to show how 20 rods of ground may be cultivated so as to produce vegetables sufficient for a man, his wife, and two or three small children (for, for every child above 4 years of age to 7, 2 rods of ground ought to be added;) besides enough, with the stale wash and barley meal, to keep a pig, fowls, and ducks, all the year round.

I will divide the garden in the following manner:—

1 rod of Onions and Leeks; the product will be 3 bushels.

½ do. Carrots, 2 bushels.

½ do. Windsor Beans, 3 bushels.

1 do. Parsneps, 2 bushels.

3 do. Cabbages, with a row of Scarlet Runners to be planted round the edges, 525 cabbages.

4 do. Early Potatoes, 480 lbs., being upwards of 4½ lbs. from the middle of June to October, for each day;

4 do. Prussian Potatoes:—6 do. Devonshire Apple Potatoes, 2410 lbs., which will afford 5 lbs. a day from the beginning of October to the middle of June, for the use of the man and family, being 258 days; and 13 lbs. a day from the 1st of October to Christmas, for the pig, 86 days: the whole amounting, by this calculation, to 2408 lbs. or 40 bushels; or 640 bushels of 60 lbs. per acre.

The ground must be good, well manured, and well managed, to produce the above crops. Let us now see how this is to be effected, which will be no difficult matter if the following details be attended to:—

Onions may be cultivated for many years on the same ground, when properly manured, without failing to produce a good crop; but, if the manure is not plentiful, let it be pointed in just below the surface.—The ground having been previously well dug, sow the seeds, broad-cast, in March, and edge the beds with rows of leeks, for no ground must be lost. A pinch or two of the yellow Florence or Bath Cos lettuce, with a few scarlet-toped radish seeds, may be thrown in with the onion seed, to serve for a treat during the hot weather. The seeds should be sown thick, to have plenty of scallions to thin out; and a dozen onions, planted in the autumn or winter, in a warm situation, will always produce seed in abundance. Half a dozen leeks may be left for the same purpose.

Carrots do not require much manure, and are not so liable to be eaten by the slugs, when sown in April, as they are when sown a month earlier. The seed should be sown in drills 9 in. apart, very thick, so that they may be thinned out for the pot twice or thrice a week during the summer. The crop should be dug up the moment any maggots make their appearance, no matter how early, and pitted; half a dozen roots planted in the spring, will always produce enough of seed; but a little of the early short-horn carrot seed should be sown for an early supply: the cottager would find his advantage in so doing. However, let him never try to save seeds of both sorts in one season.

Windsor Beans cannot well be planted too early; but the best time to insure a crop is the latter end of January or the beginning of February; and if well managed, and carefully looked after, that is, if they are manured, hacked, earthed up, and the insects destroyed as they appear, a rod of ground, planted with broad beans, will, with a bit of bacon, afford many an excellent meal to a hungry labourer; but, if he live in a coal country, let him beware of using too freely the coal ashes about his beans or scarlet runners, for they are poisonous to both as well as to peas; indeed, they are not of much value as manure, except on grass land: but they do the least harm to onions and potatoes in the garden. Windsor beans are generally dear at the seed time, so, as a matter of course, a cottager will save his own.

Parsneps should be sown in March, in drills 18 in. apart, and left from 6 to 9 in. apart in the row. This is an excellent vegetable, and will be found useful all the winter; indeed, some people think them better for having had a sharp frost or two upon them. Be that as it may, when the crop is taken up, they should be *fitted* very close, else they will heat and rot; avoid this, and any place free from rats and mice will answer the purpose. Three or four roots, planted early in the spring, will yield plenty of seed.

For *Cabbages*, three rods of ground will afford upwards of 500 the first cutting, and double that quantity during the summer and autumn; considerably more than half of which, together with the leaves, will go, when boiled into the hog-tubs, forming, altogether, no trifling quantity of food for the pig.

To make sure of an early crop of cabbages, the seed should be sown about the middle of July and the first week in August, of the Fulham kind; but be sure to get a good sort, for there are numerous varieties. Prick out the seedlings as they advance in growth; and finally plant out, for the winter, the first sowing in the last week in August, and the second sowing in the last week in September. The prickings-out and final transplantings may all be done on the ground, which is now being daily cleared of early potatoes. The sugar-loaf and drum-head cabbage-seed may be sown in August, and left in beds to be planted out in the spring, where and whenever a corner can be found for them. A few seeds of the early York and sugar-loaf may be sown likewise in the spring, to fill up with, or even to plant whole rows, as it may appear necessary. If towards the winter, the plants of the first sowing appear very strong or top-heavy, a little earth may be drawn about them to keep them steady; but it is not a good method to earth up cabbage plants before winter, unless, as I have observed, they are *very early:* it enables the slugs to get to them with greater ease; it is apt to make them long-legged, and, what is worse, *late in cabbaging.* Cabbage plants should always be transplanted in dry weather. Two or three of the best may be marked when cut, and left for seed.

French Beans, or rather scarlet runners, may be planted in the middle and latter end of April, with great advantage, round the cabbage bed: they will benefit rather than injure the crop, and need not take up more than a few square yards of ground. They should be staked early, and carefully protected from the frost. A second sowing, in the latter end of May, will be found of great service when the first sowing has become nearly unproductive. In dry and airy situations, scarlet runners should not be allowed to run more than 5 ft. high: they will break out below, and bear plentifully. But if the ground is wet, and much sheltered, they will bear better by allowing them to run 7 or 8 ft. Seeds are always abundant.

Early Potatoe.—To have a crop of potatoes very early, plant ash-leaved kidneys, whole, about the middle or beginning of October, in drills 9 in. deep, well covered with muck, 8 in. apart, and 14 in. between the rows; they will be full a fortnight earlier than if the planting be delayed until February, and will be quite ready by the middle of June. An excellent crop of radishes may be grown on the same ground, for the mould should be left as light as possible above the potatoes; and, if radish seed be sown in the beginning of January, and covered over with some straw or long litter, to preserve the seeds and plants, as they come up, from the birds (protecting them, of course, in severe weather,) he may, by a little extra diligence, sell from 10*s.* to 20*s.* worth of radishes out of this small plot of ground.

In the middle of June he will begin to dig a few potatoes daily, always remembering to bury the tops; and as soon as half a rod is cleared, let it be sown immediately with some Dutch or six week turnip seed: let the same be done with the next half rod. The middle of July will now approach, and this is the time to sow Fulham cabbage seed; for which there will be plenty of ground, not only for sowing but for pricking

out; and, finally, the whole three remaining rods may be planted with the cabbage plants, which will finish cropping the ground from which the early ash-leaved kidneys have been dug. However, in this piece of ground, when the first cabbage seed is sown, some seed of the common rape should be sown for winter and spring greens; they are very good and very productive.

Late Potatoes form an important crop to the cottager; for upon this he relies for a supply both for himself, his family, and his pigs, so that no trouble must be spared in digging and manuring the ground. All the scrapings, the mixture, and pig's litter will now be found necessary; for, from these 10 rods of ground, 10 sacks of potatoes, each weighing 240 lbs., must be obtained. Two sorts may be planted as follows:—Some time early in April, plant 4 rods with the Prussian potatoe; it is an excellent sort. It is productive, and, if necessary, it keeps well; although it is quite fit to eat after the early sorts are over, being an intermediate sort between the early and late ones. This sort should be planted (*single-eyes*) 7 or 8 in. apart, in rows 18 in. asunder. They will be ripe, and must be dug up in the beginning of September, whether they are wanted or not; and immediately plant the whole 4 rods with the rape plants above mentioned. The remaining 6 rods of ground may be planted, the first week in May, with the Devonshire apple, or prince's beauty potatoes; both red, and excellent sorts. Plant *single-eyes*, cut from prime potatoes (as all single eyes should be,) the same distance as directed for Prussians, unless the ground should be wet; in which case, 2 ft. between the rows is preferable: but, at whatever period potatoes are planted, in all cases, as soon as the plants show their heads, let the ground be well moved about them, that is, hacked with a light mattock.—This will destroy the weeds, and cause the plants to grow rapidly, till it is time to earth them up, which should be done when they are about 6 in. high. This operation, with the previous "hacking," if done in fine dry weather, will most effectually destroy the weeds for the season.

By way of experiment, a handful or two of Cobbett's dwarf Indian corn may be planted, in the latter end of April, round the edges of the potatoe plot, or against a fence with a warm aspect; but the corn must be planted considerably thicker than what Mr. Cobbett recommends. In order to produce a crop worth growing, 9 or 10 in. in the row is wide enough; and as single rows only can be grown in this case, the corn might even be planted thicker. In favourable situations, I know that it will ripen well. Indian corn is good for fowls, and excellent for fattening pigs; but it must not be given in too large quantities at a time to the latter, for it is of a very heating nature.

Fruit Trees I have entirely omitted, because I think, upon the whole, a small garden, such as I have described, is better without them. However, against his cottage, let him train currants, gooseberries, cherries, apples, pears, or any sort of fruit tree he can procure, likely to thrive. Nor should I object to, but would rather encourage, the cultivation of a few carnations, picotees, pinks, Brompton and ten-week stocks, &c., with which he might ornament his little dwelling. In doing the work necessary to crop and clean a garden of 20 rods of land as I have directed, no labouring man who has regular employment, from six to six o'clock in summer, and from light to dark in winter, ought to lose one hour; and, likewise, the man who would be taught how to crop his ground the second year, would require it all his life. No person can go wrong if he but change the crops as much as possible in rotation, and *observe*, if the ground is of greater extent, the same proportions of different vegetables, potatoes and cabbages being always considered the most important crops. With regard to a few herbs, any gentleman's gardener could, in one season, supply a whole village with as many as they could possibly require: a sage bush, a bit of thyme, a few roots of parsley, with balm and mint, are enough, and to spare.

In concluding these remarks, I may observe that I am perfectly aware a labouring man and a very small family usually consume a greater quantity of potatoes than I have allowed. The cause, I apprehend, will be found in the want of other vegetables, and good bread and meat. If a man has 14 score of bacon every year, this alone will afford him upwards of three quarters of a pound for every day, a greater quantity than 99 poor families out of 100 have throughout the country; indeed, no man wants to cram such a quantity of watery stuff down his throat, when he has a good slice or two of boiled bacon, cabbage, carrots, and good wholesome bread and ale.

II. *I shall now consider how a Man and his Wife, with from Seven to Eight or Ten Children, may be supported with the assistance of a Cow; show the Advantage of keeping one; what Ground is necessary, and its Culture; and also treat of Rabbits, Pigeons, &c.*

Poverty will never enter the dwelling of an industrious labouring man, (I proceed on the supposition that he is constantly employed at from 9*s.* to 12*s.* a week,) if he once can obtain possession of an acre of ground at a moderate rent, and a cow, provided that it please the Almighty to bless him and his family with health. So numerous are the benefits derived from this inestimable creature, that no man ought to rest satified till he has accomplished the object of what ought to be his constant and unceasing endeavours. A good cow will supply a large family with milk and butter, (and a great deal of the latter to spare) for 40 weeks, and with cheese all the year round. I made from one cow 217 lbs. of butter in 39 weeks. But suppose an ordinary cow to produce 180 lbs., and allow 80 lbs. for the use of his family, and no poor family ought to use more, there will then be 100 lbs. to dispose of, say at 8*d.* per pound, there is upwards of three guineas at once, ready to pay the rent, &c. &c., or to buy a couple of pigs; for a man who keeps a cow should never have less than two in the sty. A cow produces a great deal of wash for the hog-tubs; there is the washing of the milk-bowls twice a day; a lot of whey three or 4 times a week, for a skimmed-milk cheese should be made twice a week, while the milk is plentiful: if the *curd* is made while the milk is sweet, it will keep well for three or four days, with a little salt sprinkled over it, and covered with a cloth, in a cullender.—Twice a week there will be the washings of the butter and churn; the little urchins will drink the buttermilk. Indeed, the refuse of every thing connected with a dairy, becomes an excellent ingredient in the hog-tubs.

To find food for this very valuable animal becomes the next consideration.

Besides a comfortable, dry, fern-littered cow-house,

either to take shelter in or to be tied up in, to make the most of a cow, she should, at all times, especially after calving, be abundantly supplied with food, and with as much water as she likes to drink. Now to effect this, and to produce vegetables for a family of 8 or 10 persons and a couple of pigs, not less than an acre will be required; and this acre of ground I would divide as follows:—

1 acre { 80 rods of grass land.
40 do. mangold wurzel.
40 do. kitchen-garden.

Let the 80 rods of grass land, then, be carefully cleaned of nettles, docks, thistles, and broad leaved plantains; let it be yearly well manured with coal ashes, soot, and road scrapings, &c., for it must be mown every year; and to make it produce as much as possible, the cow should never be allowed to graze upon it in wet weather, or after the 1st of March. By this plan, it may be expected to average upwards of a ton of dry hay annually, besides the aftergrass. A portion of this hay or grass, or both, should be given daily; it will be found to correct any disposition in the cow to *scour:* the hay will be found particularly useful in the calving season, or in sickness at any time.

Let 40 rods of mangold wurzel be sown in the latter end of April or beginning of May, in rows two feet apart, and 18 inches in the row. This root requires good, strong, rich land; it must be well dug, and when the plants are up, well mattocked and kept clean. The produce, in this case, will seldom or never fall short of 10 tons, being a supply of 1 cwt. a day from October to May, and leaves in abundance may be gathered in September and October, leaving 4 months out of the 12 to be supplied with cabbages, greens, &c.

I know that it has been said that a cow will only consume 1 cwt. of fresh vegetable food in a day, but I must beg leave to dissent from this opinion; for some cows will eat more than double that quantity. However, as 40 rods of mangold wurzel is a fair proportion of this excellent root, for it is greatly superior to the Swedish turnip for a milch cow, we must contrive to have the same quantity yearly, by changing the ground, which may thus be effected:—In October, as soon as the leaves are cleared away to the extent of 20 rods, dig up the roots, and pit them in a dry situation, and immediately dig and plant the ground with early potatoes, as before directed. This crop of potatoes will be succeeded by turnips and cabbages; and 15 or 16 rods of the latter will supply (including the first and second cutting,) upwards of 40 cabbages a day for the remaining four months, forming a regular and an abundant supply the year round. In cropping ground, it certainly is a good rule not to crop two seasons following with the same vegetable; but this must I think, be occasionally excepted, when we take into consideration the paramount necessity of a constant succession of crops to produce the greatest possible quantity of food from a limited space of ground. This necessity, then, I think, will justify the adoption of the following, perhaps more useful, rule, viz. never to suffer a square yard of ground to lie a day idle during the growing season. The remaining 40 rods of garden ground may be managed as directed for 20 rods, growing, of course, more potatoes and cabbages in proportion than any thing else.

Rabbits never thrive well unless they keep dry, and have plenty of food, such as clover, ribgrass, lettuces, dandelions, sowthistle, &c. &c., indeed, almost any thing; but a few oats should be frequently given them in a little dry trough. These little creatures devour a prodigious quantity of food, considering their size, and certainly would never pay for keeping; but in a family, nothing can be better amusement for a parcel of boys than to cater for their rabits. They are excellent eating, and very prolific, if well attended to, but every thing depends on that.

Pigeons I would rather keep for their companionship's sake than for profit: every little extra tie or enjoyment makes a man's home dearer to him.

Having now gone over all the subjects I proposed to consider, I have nothing further to add, save that the time that I would allow to mow the grass, rick the hay and cultivate the ground, should not, on any consideration, exceed a week, viz.:—1 day (two halves) to mow and rick; 3½ days to dig the ground, and sow the mangold wurzel seed; half a day to clear, dig, and plant 2 rods of ground with early potatoes; half a day to clear and pit the remainder of the mangold wurzel.

All the other cleaning, digging, cropping, &c. most assuredly ought to be done, but always, be it understood, with the assistance of his children, by himself at nights and mornings. His wife will have enough to do to manage her household affairs, her dairy, her pigs and fowls, and milking the cow, and with the help of the boys foddering her too.

And now sir, before I transmit these remarks to you, allow me to state that I have recommended nothing which I have not either practised myself or seen others practise with success. Still I am aware that many, very many people will most conscientiously differ from me in opinion; for, after all, the truth may be, that

"The difference is as great between
The optics seeing, as the objects seen."

I am, Sirs, &c.

Jan. 23, 1830. A Practical Gardener.

Art. CLIII.—*On the Vegetation of the Ottawa and some of its Tributaries (L. Canada)*; *by* Prof. A. Benedict.

Although the vegetation of North America is as diversified as its soil and climate, yet perhaps no one of its subdivisions exhibits a greater variety of these and other circumstances which affect the vegetable world, than the province of Lower Canada. Its climate seems to be but little else than a succession of anomalies in the extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry; whilst every description of soil is found, from the best to the worst—in some situations covered with perennial snows; in others the noxious exhalations and vapors of the Atlantic are condensed upon its unfruitful surface, while yet other portions, more favorably situated, enjoy a milder climate comparatively secure from the blasting winds of its northern seas. Under the influence of these causes, the vegetable productions of the Province are in some districts rich and luxuriant, while in others less favorably located, they are sickly and dwarfish. In its regions of perpetual frost, it is natural to conclude, that the vegetable kingdom is narrowed down to a few Lichens, hardy

Ferns and stunted Forest trees. Upon the Labrador coast and the broken land bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, vegetation is only thinly scattered over the bleak and rugged hills, compared with which the western valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa exhibit a vegetation of a new and interesting character, a change that is not confined to their cultivated lands, but is found also in the indigenous plants of their native forests.

How far the geological formations of the Ottawa region may affect its vegetation, whether considered as only furnishing a substratum for its soil, or in reference to its future disintegration? it is doubtless impossible to determine, but as by far the greatest portion of its extensive territory has never yet been reduced to a state of cultivation or even robbed of its forests, it is not probable that the fertility of its soil has not even yet been much affected by the disintegration of its rocks, but is rather indebted to the adventitious circumstances, of the vegetable mould, which its forests have been depositing for ages, and the alluvial wash of its floods and tributary streams, which, when charged with sufficient moisture and subject to the warm temperature of the first summer months, is highly favorable to the germination and vegetation of plants, and so rapid is the transition from the cold and desolation of a Canadian winter to the mild, agreeable weather of May, that scarce any period may be called spring, that is unaccompanid by appearances of vegetation; for no sooner are the rains over, which with the dissolving snow have swept the ice from the rivers, than signs of vegetation begin to appear; even in the last days of April, the beautiful plants *Hepatica* and *Sanguinaria*, which seem to have crept from the earth, are seen basking their delicate flowers in the sun, whilst the snow has scarcely disappeared from the bottom of the ravine. Vegetation may not however be said to have fairly commenced before the second or third week of May, when every tree, bush and plant seems pushing forward in the race of vegetable life, as if conscious of the short period allotted to the renovation of their existence. An ordinary share of exertion will discover to the botanist, that the valleys of the Ottawa are not less rich and luxuriant in vegetable beauty than those of the Mohawk, the Hudson, or other rivers of the eastern or other middle states—he will find himself surrounded by hundreds of plants with the same habit of soil and location, with which they are found in the Northern States. Several species of the different genera *Corydalis*, *Convallaria*, *Uvularia* and *Trillium* are among the first in the flowering of May, the T. grandiflorum of the latter in its greatest perfection of character, whitening acres with its beautiful flower, while as the season advances the numerous families of herbaceous plants make their appearance in rapid succession. The species arietinum, pubescens, humile and spectabile of the admired *Cypripedium*, are found on the banks of the "Riviere du Nord" and "R. de la petite nation," the Kalmia and Sarracenia in the swamps bordering upon "*Lac de la Chaudiere*" and L. Chat. But as we go still farther west many of these more delicate plants are not found, the dark and thick forests of evergreens which stretch off towards Lake Nipissing, filled with the rubbish of decaying trees, which have been accumulating for ages, with the dense underbrush of hardy shrubs, afford but little chance for those plants accustomed to the light and heat of more open forests; yet still they are far from being destitute of interest, aside from their external characters; among the ancient forests of the north west, which remain untouched by the axe, and their solitudes undisturbed except by their native inhabitants, vegetation appears as it probably has appeared ever since the deluge; no straggling foreign plant or naturalized exotic is ever found vegetating there; different species of Betula, Xylosteum, Lonicera, &c. are intermingled in the never ending forest of Norway pines, whilst a variety of Fungi, Ferns and Mosses are the more humble occupants of these gloomy shades.—*Silliman's Jour.*

CLIV.—*Physical Education.*

Such, in our present condition, is the mysterious connexion between body and mind, that the one cannot act, except on a very limited scale, without the assistance of the other. The immortal agent must have an "earthly house" to dwell in; and it is essential to vigorous and healthful mental operations, that this house should be well built and that it should be kept in good repair. Now, it is the province of physical education, to erect the building, and in carrying it up, to have special reference to its firmness and durability; so that the unseen tenant, who is set down to occupy it, may enjoy every convenience, and be enabled to work to the very best advantage.

That is, undoubtedly, the wisest and best regimen, which takes the infant from the cradle, and conducts him along through childhood and youth, up to high maturity in such a manner as to give strength to his arm, swiftness to his feet, solidity and amplitude to his muscles, symmetry to his frame, and expansion to all his vital energies. It is obvious, that this branch of education comprehends not only food and clothing; but air, exercise, lodging, early rising, and whatever else is requisite to the full developement of the physical constitution.

If, then, you would see the son of your prayers and hopes, blooming with health, and rejoicing daily in the full and sparkling tide of youthful buoyancy; if you wish him to be strong and athletic and careless of fatigue; if you would fit him for hard labor and safe exposure to winter and summer; or if you would prepare him to sit down twelve hours in a day with Euclid, Enfield and Newton, and still preserve his health, you must lay the foundation accordingly. You must begin with him early, must teach him self-denial, and gradually subject him to such hardships, as will help to consolidate his frame and give increasing energy to all his physical powers. His diet must be simple, his apparel must not be too warm nor his bed too soft. As good soil is commonly so much cheaper and better for children than medicine, beware of too much restriction in the management of your darling boy. Let him, in choosing his play, follow the suggestions of nature.

Be not discomposed at the sight of his sandhills in the road, his snow forts in February, and his mud-dams in April; nor when you chance to look out in the midst of an August shower, and see him wading and sporting along with the water-fowl. If you would make him hardy and fearless, let him go broad as often as he pleases, in his early boyhood, and amuse himself by the hour together, in smoothing and twirling the hoary locks of winter. Instead of keeping him shut

up all day with a stove, and graduating his sleeping room by Fahrenheit, let him face the keen edge of the north wind, when the mercury is below cypher, and instead of minding a little shivering and complaining when he returns, cheer up his spirits and send him out again. In this way, you will teach him that he was not born to live in the nursery, nor to brood over the kitchen fire: but range abroad as free as the snow and air, and to gain warmth from exercise. I love and admire the youth, who turns not back from the howling wintry blast, nor withers under the blaze of summer: who never magnifies "mole-hill into mountains," but whose daring eye, exulting, scales the eagle's airy crag, and who is ready to undertake any thing that is prudent and lawful, within the range of possibility.

Who would think of planting the mountain oak in a green house, or of rearing the cedar of Lebanon in a lady's flower pot? Who does not know that in order to attain their mighty strength and majestic forms, they must freely enjoy the rain and the sunshine and must feel the rocking of the tempest? Who would think of raising up a band of Indian warriors upon cakes and jellies, and beds of down, and amid all the luxuries and ease of wealth and carefulness? The attempt would be highly preposterous, not to say utterly ridiculous. Very different is the course, which nature points out. It is the plain and scanty fare of these sons of the forest, their hard and cold lodging, their long marches and fastings, and their constant exposure to all the hardships of the wilderness, which gave them such Herculean limbs and stature; such prodigious might in the deadly fray, and such swiftness on foot in pursuing the vanquished.

I am far, however, from saying, that such training would ensure to every child the arm of Achilles, or the courage of Logan, or the constitution and daring of Martin Luther. Some would doubtless sink under a vigorous early discipline; but not near so many as is generally supposed. The truth is, there is a mistaken tenderness, which daily interferes with the health giving economy of heaven. Too many parents instead of building upon the foundation, which God has laid, first subvert that foundation by misplaced indulgencies, and then vainly attempt to build among the ruins. They cross and perplex nature so much, in her efforts to make her children strong and healthy, that she at length refuses to do any thing, and the doating parents are left to patch up the shattered and puny constitution as well as they can, with tonics and essences.—*President Humphreys.*

CLV.—*Watering and Feeding Horses.* By Wm. Cook, Veterinary Surgeon.

To prevent all inflammatory disorders arising from the too prevalent practice on the part of the inexperienced, in the use and application of the *necessary* and proper *quantity* of both food and water, for the comfort and preservation of their health and consequent usefulness, I subjoin the following unerring rule and directions, to secure and insure the health, vigor, and consequent utility of this most valuable and indispensable animal to man.

When a horse is heated from any cause, great care should be taken, while in that state to allow him to take but a small quantity of *cold* water at a time—say not more than two quarts, which may be repeated at intervals during his meals, which should also be limited. New hay and corn should always be rejected, when pure hay and oats can be obtained; the natural and *certain* tendency of the introduction of either new or green hay and Indian corn (in too great quantities) into the stomach of a horse, is to produce diseases in that organ and consequently the derangement of his whole system; the animal is therefore rendered worse than useless; for delays, and frequently further remedies are vainly sought for, because it too often happens that from the *ignorance* of the operator, he adds to the malady instead of removing it.

Give your horse (after, and while he is heated) one quart of oats or dried corn, with a sprinkle of salt after his first draught of water, of *two quarts.* These portions of each, water and food, may be repeated at discretion during the reasonable but necessary time for the rest of the animal, and you may then, with certainty and safety, pursue your journey to any distance and time.

Receipt.—When the foregoing directions are neglected, and the bad effects are apparent, give the animal the following:

Tincture of Benzoin, one ounce; Spirits of Ammonia, one do; Aromatic confection, half an ounce; Ginger one ounce. To be mixed in one quart of water. When a horse is overheated, this application will relieve him—and it may also be given with success, in cases where a horse is affected with cholic or gripes, flatulency in the stomach or intestines, mixed with a pint of warm oil—to be repeated at every three hours until relieved.—*United States Gaz.*

Art. CLVI.—*Culture of Strawberries—Methven Scarlet Strawberry.* By J. Buel.

I picked a pail of Strawberries in my garden this morning, of this variety, which had an average circumference of three inches each. Several measured four inches, and one four and a quarter inches. Sixty-three, divested of the hulls, (calyx) weighed a pound, which is a trifle more than four to the ounce.

I received this strawberry, with eleven other varieties, from the London Horticultural Society, in 1825, and eight of them grew. The Duke of Kent, Downton, and Methven, are the only kinds I have kept distinct.

The Duke of Kent is a good sized scarlet, early, and a great bearer, and the crop lasts about ten days; the fruit highly flavored.

The Downton is a new variety of the Chili, artificially crossed by Mr. Knight. It comes in after the Duke of Kent. The first berries are often of a coxcomb shape, and very large. I have measured them two years in succession, 4¾ inches in circumference. I do not think them equal in flavor to the Methven or Duke of Kent. Although the Downton is reputed to be a great bearer in England, it has not proved so with me, upon any soils upon which I have grown it.

The Methven, as I have stated, is also a large berry, and fine flavored. It comes in after the Duke of Kent, and rather before the Downton. It is a good bearer and continues ripening two weeks or more.

The strawberry may be transplanted any time after the fruit is gathered, and the stolens furnished with strong plants. August and September are, on the whole, the best months. The best soils are deep rich sand, or clay loams, inclining to moisture. Let the ground be dug deep, well manured, and completely pulverised and raked. Draw the garden line across one side of the bed, and dibble in the plants, previously grouted, the Methven and Downton at 18 inches distance, and the Duke of Kent at 14 or 12 on the line. Draw the line again at 18 for the former, and 12 for the latter, from the first row. These two rows constitute a bed. Leave an interval of two feet, and commence and finish a second bed like the first. Water the plants, and if the weather is dry, repeat the watering at intervals. Keep the stools of the largest separate, by cutting the runners or stolens at least twice in the season, while in bloom, and when the bed receives its dressing in autumn, and the intervals between the beds, of all the kinds, free and clear. Dig the intervals, with a good dressing of manure, in September, and point or fork the ground again slightly in April. When the old stools have ceased to bear well, let the runners fill the intervals or alleys. The beds and alleys may thus be alternated at pleasure. Straw laid under the tresses when in blossom, will keep the fruit clean, and the ground moist, two objects very desirable, as the plants require much moisture at this time to fruit well.

We have lately introduced into the Albany Nursery four other strawberries of high repute: Keen's seedling, considered one of the finest berries in England, and about the size of the Methven; the Rosebury, a black fruit; Witmal's Superb, which has been grown to the circumference of six or eight inches; and a black hautboy. The Rosebury and Hautboy promise to be abundant bearers; but our experience will hardly yet warrant a definitive opinion of the other.

All the kinds here named are perfectly hardy, and require no covering in winter; though a few pine or other evergreen boughs, are evidently beneficial, when thrown over the beds, in preventing the sudden alternations of heat and cold. Plants of the several kinds will be furnished to order at the Nursery.

Albany Argus, June, 23, 1830.

Mr. Editor,—The following selected article contains, in my view, some interesting hints to farmers. Should it meet your approbation, please insert it in the N. Y. Farmer.—W.—*Lansingburgh, Aug.* 1830.

Art. CLVII.—*Small Farms—Collecting Manures.*

The great principles of agriculture may be reduced to these two points: *keep small farms, and manage them well.* What constitutes a small farm, or in what consists good management, are subjects deeply affecting the best interests of society, and have engaged volumes of the most philanthropic writings. The pages of a work, limited in size and devoted to various purposes, can afford but a short review of a subject so comprehensively useful, yet, by entering directly into real matter and avoiding the prolixity of books, much instruction and benefit may be obtained at an expense of money and time comparatively small.

An anxiety to grow rich has done more injury and produced more disappointment to farmers than to any other class of fortune hunters: the merchant, who not only risks his entire capital, but also his utmost credit on a single voyage, may succeed even beyond his calculation, and may, at once, increase his fortune and enlarge his credit: the mechanic, who risks all on a single project, may succeed to riches and its comforts; but the farmer, who enlarges his fields beyond his actual means of cultivating them never succeeds in his design.

Land badly tilled and badly fenced, produces a small crop, which not unfrequently becomes a prey to the inroads of cattle, or suffers for want of hands to secure it in harvest; yet such must be the fate of *large* farms, that is, farms exceeding the disposable means of the proprietor. No general rule can be laid down to determine the proper size of a farm, as it must be regulated by a whole view of the farmer's means, family, &c.; but in choosing a farm, it would be a prudent maxim to prefer one even apparently too small, to one that might prove too large; and perhaps the generality of farmers, who look merely to the support of a family, might do well to confine their industry, in the first instance to fifty acres of land, exclusive of the necessary proportion of woodland. The result would prove so decisively the superior advantages of small farms, as more than probably to induce the farmer to continue his industry on a scale, which would yield so much in point of crops, save so much labor, render a frequent view of the entire farm, and the collecting of the produce to the barn so convenient. "But," says the farmer, who has six or eight children, "fifty acres will not suffice to support my family." It may be replied, and with more truth, "no, nor one hundred acres," because of the undeniable fact, that one hundred acres badly tilled will produce less than fifty acres well managed, and that the labor necessary to the good tillage and management of the small farm, will not be sufficient even for the slovenly management of the large one.

It is unnecessary to describe, how a large farm may be ruined, in the case of a proprietor whose capital is small: every practical farmer can explain, and the most superficial view of hundreds of such farms, to be seen in all directions, will at once convince the doubtful. It only remains to see how the farmer and his family can be supported on a farm of fifty acres.

The skilful farmer will keep his lands in a state of constant productiveness; the most injudicious management or the most apparent neglect can alone cause land to remain for years or even for a season without contributing to the farmer's sustenance; this state, however, seldom fails to attend large farms. A rotation of crops and a supply of manure will secure this constant state of productiveness. Every farmer is a sufficient judge of the managing a rotation of crops, and, in some measure, acts on that principle; but the mind and labor are so divided, in the care of large farms, that neither can be brought to act with sufficient judgment or effect. A proper disposition of cattle, added to a judicious collecting of manure, will always produce the means of enriching and invigorating the soil, nor can there ever appear any want of a sufficient supply of manure for every purpose of the farm.

The collecting of compost, or manure, being indispensable to the farmer, it shall be here first attended to. Compost, is to be considered, both as to its

quantity and its quality. The quantity may be increased by mixing clay, or other unfermented matter with the manure; the entire mass will partake of the salts, and all ferment together. The quality, which seems of more importance than the quantity, may be improved by choosing a proper site for the manure heap. It should not be made in a hole, because the rain water will soon fill the hole and chill the manure; which should, in order to fermentation, preserve a considerable heat: it should not be made on a hill, because its juices will run from it: it should not be exposed to rain, because the water passing through it will carry away its most valuable part; nor should it be entirely excluded from the air which is essentially useful to it. With these general observations in view, the farmer will easily contrive a proper plan for collecting a sufficiency of rich compost for all the uses of his farm, which, thus plentifully supplied, will never degenerate into a barren waste. The manure heap should be placed near the farm yard, so that the rotten straw, bedding of the cattle, &c. may be easily removed to it; a sewer or gutter should also be contrived to carry off the urine from the cattle's stalls to a reservoir near the manure; and finally, it should be collected on a flat spot of ground, so hard as to be, if possible, impervious to the juices, which would otherwise sink into the earth, and be totally lost.

[For the New-York Farmer.]

ART. CLVIII.—*The Milk Sickness prevailing in the Western States.*

Mr. EDITOR, Sir, A few years since I saw a brief account of a disease in Kentucky, called the milk sickness. At that time, the Jamestown weed was supposed to be the cause. The same, or a very similar sickness is common in several of the Western States, particularly Ohio and Missouri. It appears to be confined to certain districts, some of which are not more than a mile or two in extent, while the adjoining country exhibits no symptoms of it. In the interior of Ohio, in consequence of the sickness, some of the districts, which otherwise would be very desirable, are uninhabited. In Missouri, a few miles from the flourishing and delightful village of Florissant, one of these sickly districts occupies one of the most inviting situations in the western country; having the Missouri river on the North and East, Florissant on the South, and Belle Fontaine on the South east. A rich alluvial soil skirting the river, with undulating gravelly lands back—pure and living springs gushing from the high grounds—and a wide spreading meadow of wild grass in the rear. Many valuable plantations with large and costly buildings, have become untenanted by reason of the milk sickness. The cause which produces it is yet unknown. Animals that feed on these grounds, are the most common subjects of it. They will at first appear drooping, show symptoms of langour and lassitude; these are succeeded by tremors, spasms, and death. Those who eat the milk of cows that are diseased, are affected in a very similar way. If the deliterious property of the milk is secreted from a vegetable, it is desirable to know what that vegetable is, that it may be extirpated. If the cause was known, it might lead to an antidote or cure.

Any information on the subject that will lead to a discovery of the cause, or cure, will further the cause of humanity, and by many will be read with delight.

Troy, Pa. Aug. 13th, 1830. A. ALLEN.

ART. CLIX.—*A description of Trees and Shrubs, producing a succession of flowers from Spring to Autumn, in answer to 'Phlox.'* By Michael Floy, a Vice President of the N. Y. Horticultural Society.

Mr. EDITOR, A correspondent in your last number, page 150, under the signature of Phlox, requesting a selection of flowering plants and shrubs to ornament a cottage, and flowering from spring to autumn, observes that he has searched in vain for information in many gardening books—As this gentleman, with many others, may not know what things to plant out for ornamenting their places, I subjoin a list of trees and shrubs necessary for his purpose, all of which may be obtained of the nurserymen here at reasonable rates—that is, good large flowering trees and shrubs, at from 50 cents to 1 dollar each, or it may be, by the hundred, at less prices. The mode of culture is very simple, the ground should be well dug with some rotten manure, and if planted out at any time from October to December, or early in March to the middle of April, no danger may be apprehended of their success. They should be kept hoed and clean during the summer.

The following trees for *outside plantings* for Lawns, Clumps, or Avenues, are all hardy and cheap, at the rates stated above.

Ailanthus glandulosa, Chinese Heaven tree, a very swift growing tree, remarkable for its long pinnated leaves, and is altogether a straight beautiful and majestic tree, very hardy, although not long known, it is getting to be a favourite, and will probably be universally planted.

Æsculus, or Horse Chesnut, The common European Horse Chesnut is a beautiful tree, particularly when in full bloom; it is, however, best calculated for open places, where it shows itself to the best advantage; there are, however, some very handsome species, natives of this country, the most remarkable and beautiful of which is the Dwarf long spiked *Æsculus macrostachya*. The tree seldom exceeds 6 feet in height, and may more properly be termed a shrub; the spikes of flowers are commonly eighteen inches long, white, and very handsome.

Acer, or Maple. The sugar maple is a very clean growing tree, the foliage light, and very handsome—from this tree, quantities of maple sugar is made in the country; the *scarlet flowering maple* is also very beautiful, and the flowers appear very early.

Acer psuedo platanus, or Sycamore tree, is also a very handsome European tree, the leaves are larger every way than the sugar maple.

Broussenettia or Paper mulberry, makes a good shade; is very hardy, and easily cultivated.

Balsam tree, *Balsam Poplar*, or *Tacmahac*, is a remarkably fast growing tree, gives a fine shade, and yields a rich balsamic fragrance, particularly after a shower of rain; the balsam which proceeds from the buds is of a healing nature for cuts or wounds.

Catalpa syringæfolia tree, has very large leaves, and is well calculated for a shade, and the large bunches of flowers which it produces, gives it a most splendid appearance.

Cerasus, or double flowering cherry, of which there are two varieties; one is called the French, and the other the English double flowering cherry; the English comes into flowering nearly a month after the former kind—when in full flower, makes a very splendid appearance, not unlike large clusters of White Roses. They produce no fruit, but the tree is very handsome.

Cypressus disticha, or Deciduous Cypress, and the C. thyoides, the former a native of the Southern States, the latter of the middle States, both, however, are quite hardy, and make a handsome appearance.

Fagus, or Beech:—A few of these in particular situations, have a good effect.

Fraxinus, or Ash. One European and two or three American kinds mixed in, to diversify the scene and give effect, with trees of a different habit and foliage, is very pleasing.

Gleditschia triacanthos,—Honey locust, or three thorn Acacia. It makes a handsome stately tree, the foliage is handsome, but the dreadful long tripple thorns with which the tree is armed, give it a forbidding aspect. Trees of this kind are often used for hedges, and if planted thick, they soon make an impenetrable fence against man and beast, but must be kept cut down to 4 or 5 feet every season, or the hedge would soon be spoiled. Some of them would take the lead, and entirely destroy the rest.

Larix, or Larch, is a beautiful tree of the Pinus kind, yet drops its leaves in winter—they look beautiful in spring and during the summer.

Liriodendron, Tulip tree, White-wood, by some called Poplar, is a noble and majestic tree, the flowers which it produces in June are much of a magnolia appearance, to which it seems nearly related. The leaves are very singular as if cut off at the end. The tree is very symmetrical.

Magnolia tripetala, or Umbrella tree, is very majestic, the leaves very large, giving a fine shade, the flowers are also large and white. It should be planted in clumps, or for the back ground of shrubbery.

Magnolia acuminata, or Cucumber tree, has blue flowers, the tree is large, and has much the habit of the *liriodendron*.

Magnolia glauca, or small sweet-scented magnolia, is best calculated for the centre row of the shrubbery, or for clumps. This is a native of our country, from Jersey and Carolina, and is perhaps the prettiest shrub in the world, all things considered. It ought to be planted in every garden and shrubbery. It yields its fragrant blossoms from May to September.

Platanus occidentalis, Button-ball, by some called Sycamore, is a large and majestic tree, calculated for avenues or large lawns, or for ornamental plantations. It is, however, too stiff and rigid, having a degree of formality, and spreads its branches too much for street planting.

Robinia pseud acacia, or Locust tree:—The foliage is light, feathery, and of a fine green; the racimes of flowers are white, and is one of our most beautiful as well as most useful trees. Unfortunately it is in most places attacked by a borer or worm, which causes the branches to break off. Where it is free from this enemy, it is a most desirable ornamental tree.

Ulmas, or Elm, three kinds, the European Elm, the American White Elm, and the American Slippery Elm, are all desirable to form a good landscape for lawns or avenues, &c.

Tilia Americana, the American Linden, and the *Tilia Europea*, are both beautiful trees, well calculated for streets or lawns—the trees grow handsome, and when in flower, the honey bees are much attracted to its sweet honey like perfume.

Salyx Babylonica, or weeping willow, in proper situations, is a most beautiful tree, and from its peculiar mode of growth, very desirable. It makes a fine screen shade.

I shall now select a list of hardy flowering shrubs, calculated for shrubberies, clumps, and ornamental planting. The collection will furnish a flowering succession from the early spring, until late in the fall. They are all to be obtained at the nurseries here, and at prices as stated above.

Amorpha fruticosa—Indigo shrub, with handsome bunches of purple flowers in great quantities. *Amygdalus nana*, Dwarf double flowering Almond, a very beautiful dwarf shrub, about 3 feet high. *Aralia spinosa*, or Angelica tree, about 10 feet high, flowers in very large bunches, and continues a long season. *Cytisus Laburnum*, or Golden chain, a most elegant shrub, with long racemes or bunches of yellow flowers, in the greatest profusion—there are two kinds, the English, and the Scotch Laburnum. The Scotch is the largest, forming a pretty large shrub, the English kind is greener, more compact, and by some, thought to be the handsomest—they ought to be in every garden. *Calycanthus floridus*, Allspice or sweet scented shrub; a native of the Southern States, the flowers are of a very dark chocolate colour, and the fragrance very much resembles ripe strawberries, easily kept where once introduced—the shrub generally grows about 5 feet high in gardens. *Ceanothus americanus*, Red root, or Jersey Tea tree, worth having a plant or two in the collection, as it flowers in profusion.—*Cercis siliquastrum*, or Judas tree. The flowers appear very early before the leaves come out, and make a fine appearance—as it grows rather tall, it is calculated for the back row of the shrubbery. *Colutea arborescens*, or Bladder Senna, having bunches of yellow flowers, which are succeeded by seeds in a kind of bladder, calculated for the back or centre row of shrubberies.

Cratægus oxyacantha, the Hawthorn. It makes a pretty appearance planted out singly in the back or centre row, the flowers are very fragrant, it is sometimes called the Pride of May; the *double white*, *double scarlet*, *and single scarlet* Hawthorn, are extremely beautiful, and ought to be in every plantation. Hawthorn hedges are much used in England, where they look very handsome when kept clipped, but they do not answer so well in this country, the heat of our summers causing the leaves to fall off early, often in July; on that account they are not much used—we have several things which are better calculated for that purpose.

Cydonia japonica, or *Pyrus japonica*, a very beautiful scarlet flowering shrub, from Japan, has not been in cultivation here for many years. It is found to be very hardy, resisting our most severe frosts; it is evergreen, flowers very early, and continues a long time. A second flowering takes place in the latter part of the summer. It is every way a desirable shrub. *Daphne Mazerium*, one of our most early flowering shrubs, often flowering in February, and very sweet scented. It is rather tender in some situations, but will stand our ordinary winters very well in a sheltered situation.

Dirca palustris, or Leather wood, a pretty little shrub, growing very regular in shape, and has the appearance of a large tree in minature; it is a native of our northern states, the flowers appear very early, are yellow, and come out before the leaves.

Gymnocladus canadensis, or Kentucky Coffee tree. The berries have a resemblance to coffee, and are said to be used for this purpose, however, it is a beautiful tree, with handsome feathered leaves, and makes a fine contrast with others. It should be planted in the back or centre of the plantation, and is very hardy.

Halesia diptera, and *Halsea tetraptera*, two winged and four winged Silver bell, or snow drop tree. They are both natives of the Southern States, but are perfectly hardy here; our most severe winters do not hurt them. The former kind flowers a month later than the latter kind, which flowers early in May. They are both elegant shrubs.

Hibiscus syriacus. fl. pleno. The double flowering althea frutex, of which there are several varieties, the double white, double red, double red and white, and striped, are the most showy; they commence their flowering late in July, and continue till fall, coming in at a very acceptable time. The single kinds, of which there are many varieties, are scarce worth cultivating, the double ones being raised quite as well, and are equally hardy. These are indispensable in every plantation.

Hypericum frutescens. Shrubby Hypericum, there are several species of this small beautiful shrub, all natives of the Southern States, but perfectly hardy here. They all flower in the greatest profusion, and continue for a long season. They should be planted in the front row.

Kerria japonica, or *Corchorus japonica*—yellow Japan Globe flower; although a native of Japan, like many other Japan flowers, it is perfectly hardy here. It flowers in the greatest profusion at all times, except in the very dead of winter, and will grow almost in any soil or situation.

Kælreuteria paniculata,—Japan bladder tree, or Kœlreterius. This is another hardy shrub from Japan. It has long racemes of flowers, succeeded by bladder like fruit, and is worthy of cultivation in every good collection.

Ligustrum vulgare, virens. Large European Privet, a very handsome evergreen shrub, flowering in great profusion, and succeeded by bunches of black round berries. It bears clipping well, and is therefore well calculated for hedges, or to enclose ornamental plantations. It grows quick, and is well adapted to our climate, and when planted in a hedge row, and kept clipped, it makes a beautiful hedge, and ought to be in more general use.

Philadelphus coronaris, or common syringo, is very ornamental, producing its sweet scented flowers early, and in abundance, and also *sweet scented Philadelphus inodorous*, and *P. Grandiflorus*, Garland syringo, both natives of the Southern states, but quite hardy here. The flowers are large, and they keep their flowering for several months in wreaths or garlands—it is well calculated for the centre row, and also to hide unsightly objects. It has a beautiful effect when mixed with monthly honey-suckle, &c.

Persica, or *Amygdalus Persica, fl. rosea pleno*—The double flowering Peach is very beautiful in shrubberies. It sometimes bears fruit, but it is cultivated entirely for its beautiful blossoms. A few trees also of the Chinese double flowering apple, *Pyrus spectabilis*, has also a beautiful effect for the same purpose.

Rhus cotinus, Venetian sumach, Aaron's beard, sometimes called fringe tree, is a fine shrub, calculated for the centre of the clump or shrubbery. Its large branches of fringe remaining all summer, give it a curious and striking effect.

Ribis Missouriensis, or Missouri currant; there are two species of this very ornamental shrub from Missouri, introduced by Lewis and Clarke; they are quite hardy, and flower in great profusion.

Robinia glutinosa, and *Robina hispida*, the former a pretty large shrub, with large bunches of flowers in great abundance, the other a smaller shrub—they are both of them worthy of a place in all large collections.

Sorbus aucuparia, Mountain ash, or Roan tree—This is a very beautiful shrub of the larger size, the leaves are ornamental, the flowers and fruit, which are produced in large bunches, are beautiful; the fruit remains till late in the autumn—it is a native of Europe. The Scotch mountaineers attribute to it, virtues to prevent witchcraft.

Sorbus canadensis. This is a native of our northern frontiers and mountains; it does not grow as large as the former, the berries are smaller and red, the former larger and of an orange colour, but otherwise much resemble it.

Spartiums coparium, and *Genista*, two or three species of Broom, with buches of yellow flowers in very great profusion; the *Genista* or Spanish broom has white flowers, is also very pretty, but not quite so hardy as the former.

Symphoria racemosa, or snow berry, sometimes called snow apple, a pretty little shrub; the bunches of wax-like white berries which it produces during the whole summer, give it a beautiful appearance.

Syringa vulgaris, or common Lilac is well known to all, and needs no comment. The white variety not quite so common—they are only fit for outside plantings, as they sucker very freely and soon make themselves common.

Syringa persica, or Persian lilac, is a delicate low shrub, the flowers very abundant, and the leaves small and delicate. There are two varieties of the Persian lilac; the white flowering, and the blue or purple flowering.

The Chinese cut leaved lilac is very curious; the leaves are finely cut like parsley; the flowers growing in longer racemes than the former. *Siberian*, or large Persian *lilac*. The bunches of flowers are very large, and continue in season a long time after the common lilac.

Rosa, or Roses. A pretty numerous variety of them: some reckon five or six hundred kinds. They are accounted the most beautiful of Flora's productions. Perhaps a very handsome collection might be made of about 50 of the best sorts, which, by taking said quantity, I suppose might be obtained at about 50 cents each under name; and generally a fine collection un-named at half that amount. No good garden or shrubbery can be without them.

Tamarix Galica, or French tamarix, and the *Tamariz Germanica*, German tamarix, are two pretty shrubs, the leaves and branches are small and slender, producing quantities of beautiful flowers, and form a very striking contrast to the other part of the shrubbery.

Viburnum opulus, or Guilder rose, otherwise called

Snow-ball, is a very showy shrub, with large balls of snow white flowers in the greatest profusion; and is indispensably necessary to every shrubbery.

Vitex agnus castus, or Chaste tree, a pretty and singular shrub, flowering the most part of the summer.

In enumerating the above list, I have omitted all such kinds of shrubs as were dear and scarce. There are some more kinds of an inferior nature not mentioned: the above list are all to be obtained at the prices mentioned, and the cultivation of them *is* in the power of any person, though but little acquainted with gardening. I shall now subjoin a list of a few *Vines* and *Creepers*, either to train on fences or trellisses, or to run up the trees. These have an effect beautiful and natural.

Bynonia radicans, or Trumpet creeper, with bunches of red trumpet flowers, large and showy.

Bynonia grandiflora, much like the former in habit and appearance, but the flowers are much larger—It is said to be a native of China, and the former a native of this country. They are both perfectly hardy, and will climb up brick work or wooden fences without any assistance.

Clematis, or Virgin's bower. There are several species, some of them tender, or not sufficiently hardy for our severe winters without protection. The *Clematis virginica*, *Viorna*, *Viticella*, and *Vitalba*, are perfectly hardy. *Glycine Sinensis*, or *Wistaria Sinensis*, is a handsome China creeper of recent introduction from China, and is not yet common in our nurseries. It is a beautiful vine, running to a great height, and loaded with long racemes of purple flowers, and is highly spoken of in the Gardener's Magazine.

Glycine frutescens, or *Wistaria frutescens*. This beautiful brother of the Chinese kind, is a native of our Southern states, grows much in the same way as the other, and perhaps not inferior. Although this fine creeper has been long known in England, we have not heard much about it by English writers; the conclusion seems to be that it does not flower well in England. In fact, none of our southern plants do well in England, while those from China do very well—here however, it is quite the reverse. I have the *Chinese Wistaria* from 15 to 20 foot long, and the American *Wistaria* about the same height. The Chinese does not look so vigorous and green as his American brother—The American Wistaria should be planted in every garden with other creepers, or run up the trees in shrubberies, according to its natural disposition.

Lonicera, comprehending all the fine sweet scented honeysuckles; of the Italian kinds, the monthly honeysuckle is decidedly superior, continuing to flower all through the summer, until late in the fall, and very fragrant. Some of the other European kinds may be occasionally introduced in large shrubberies—two or three American kinds deserve particular notice.

Lonicera Sempervirens, or Coral trumpet monthly honeysuckle, is extremely beautiful, flowering during the whole of the summer, with its thousands of scarlet bunches. It is, however, destitute of scent. *Lonicera Fraseri*, also an American; the flowers are like the other kind in almost every particular, except colour, this being a bright yellow.

Lonicera pubescens, or *Caprifolium pubescens*, a large and beautiful honeysuckle from the North-west coast; the flowers are larger and of a bright copper color, inclining to orange—[illegible] are all perfectly hardy.

Lonicera flexuosa.—Chinese honeysuckle of late introduction, it is perfectly hardy, withstanding our most severe frosts without the least injury; it is a very sweet scented honeysuckle, grows rapid, and to an immense height. It flowers in pairs and threes all up the branches, covering the whole plant completely with flowers. It blossoms spring and fall, and is a very valuable acquisition to our gardens and shrubberies.

Lonicera Japonica, or Japan honeysuckle. This bears flowers in great profusion, which are white, afterwards becoming of a light yellow This is not so hardy as the former, and requires a little protection in winter.

I shall only add to the above the running kinds of roses, although there are many other things which might be mentioned.

Rosa multiflora, from China is pretty well known, producing thousands of small double red roses in bunches. It requires a sheltered situation from some of our keen north-westers. *R. multiflora alba*, from the same country, is of late importation, but as it increases readily, may be obtained at about the same price as the former; the bunches of flowers are white. *Rosa Griwellii*, a running rose also from China, the flowers of various colours. *Rosa rubifolia*, Raspberry leaved rose, from our northern frontiers, and extending over the western country; although a single flowering rose, it produces large bunches of flowers, which are different coloured, on the same bunch, exactly like the former China kind, and is another instance of the similarity of plants, natives of China and our country.

Rosa canina, fl. pleno. English double Dog rose, is a very pretty little double rose, and will run to a great height. *Rosa Banksii*, Lady Banks's double white China running rose. It runs up, and spreads much—it may be easily known from others of the running roses, by its being entirely destitute of prickles. *Rosa Noisette*, and *Champney's*, are said to have been raised from China seeds in Carolina—they are not strictly running roses, but as they grow up tall, are fine ornaments for the shrubbery, flowering during the whole of the summer and fall in large clusters. The Madeira rose, or *double white Cluster Musk*—It also flowers all through the summer and fall months, and is therefore well adapted for the shrubbery. *Rosa Cherokensis*, called the non-descript, or Georgia rose—the flowers are very large and white, the centre yellow. This is a running rose, growing very high around trees, &c.

Rosa rubiginosa, or sweet briar, is too well known to need description.

I did not intend to have extended my remarks so far, but as your correspondent observes that he does know where to select from, I was led into greater lengths from a desire to comply with his wishes.

You might as well direct him to pick needles from a hay stack as to send him to Louden's Encyclopedia of Plants. It might by some, be thought a superfluous labour to describe common shrubs, but if any description at all were given, we might as well commence with common kinds, as they may not be common with every body, but the shrubs and trees described, are altogether a pretty good collection to begin with, and they all may be obtained (good flowering plants) at moderate prices. In the list of trees I have omitted all the oaks, hickories, and walnuts. Our Ever-green trees, Firs, Spruces, and Pines, ought now and then to show themselves in every collection,

where there is room. The Balm of Gilead Fir is extremely beautiful, but they will not thrive well unless raised two or three years in a nursery. When brought from the mountains, and planted out at once, they seldom succeed.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL FLOY.

New-York, August 12th, 1830.

P. S. At another opportunity, (if it would be acceptable,) I may give you a list of hardy perennial plants, and a further description of shrubs.

Remarks.—The above description cannot fail of being very acceptable to our readers; we therefore hope Mr. Floy will favour us with a continuation.—*Ed.*

ART. CLX.—*Lafayette on his Farm.*

Every thing connected with the patriarch of La Grange is interesting to the American people, for whose independence he came, when a stripling, to fight by the side of Washington; whose confidence he always enjoyed, and whose virtues he has as constantly emulated. Hence we are induced to offer the following extract from a familiar letter, written by an American lady in France to her husband in America, giving some account of his farm, but without any idea of its being published.

Such details sometimes serve as well as more public acts and duties, to illustrate the individual man, and to some of our readers, they may prove more interesting than political speculations.—*Amer. Farmer.*

La Grange, May 29th, 1830.

The weather has been so wet since I have been here, that yesterday was the first day I could get out. The dear old general took me through his farm yard; you can have no idea of the perfect manner in which his cattle are taken care of—the comfortable houses and beds, the cleanliness and regularity of feeding are astonishing. He has here a flock of 1200 of the finest Merino sheep, all of which I saw turned out attended by two shepherds and four dogs. The cows are much larger than ours, generally, and are treated more like human beings than brutes. They are turned out in the morning, and brought in in the heat of the day, fed, suffered to rest a certain time, and again turned out until sunset, when they are put up for the night. In one of the stables there are twenty-two cows, and two bulls. The veal they have here is the whitest, fattest and nicest I ever saw. The calves are attended by women, and fattened by a peculiar process—they give them eggs, four a day to each calf, which are put down their throats whole; this, with their allowance of milk, I am told fattens them in a very short time. Each cow is confined with a halter of sufficient length to let them lie at their ease; their hides are nicer and cleaner than many of our gentlemen's carriage horses. In another stable were thirteen cows, amongst which were those of the Devon breed, given him by Mr. Patterson of Baltimore, also nine half grown calves, all as he told me were of the same stock. The horses in the general's stables are attended to with equal care. There were in the stables fifteen horses, besides his carriage horses, and three donkeys—one large one for farm use, the other two for the young ladies and children to ride; I assure you they go quite pleasantly, as yesterday I rode one all round the park, and to the lake. The piggery is the most complete you can imagine, containing a great number of hogs of all sizes, ages and breeds, but the one you gave the general is the largest ever seen, and is much more esteemed than the others. The general relates with much apparent pleasure, that an English farmer of great wealth and knowledge, on seeing this hog, said, well sir, you may boast of having the finest boar that was ever sent from England, and would scarcely believe him, when with pride he told him, it came from the United States, and not from England. The farm-yard is a very large square, with buildings extending quite around it. The house for the sheep occupies an entire side of the square; the buildings are all of stone, and built as if to endure forever. The general has a great variety of birds, poultry, and American deer, all provided with the nicest possible accommodations. Were you here, I am sure you might designate many things that would be valuable for our farmers to know. They make cheese here, as well as the finest butter I ever tasted. The dairy is admirably arranged; indeed, the whole is a pattern farm—the general appears to take great pleasure in it; he walks as nearly over it every morning as he can. Since his fall on the ice, he cannot ride on horse-back, which is a great pity, as he was very fond of that exercise, and was in the habit of riding entirely over his farm when the weather admitted. You can have no idea of the benevolence of this good old man—There are at least twenty poor families who are daily supplied from La Grange, with every thing that can make them comfortable, besides I do not know how many others that are provided for.

ART. CLXI.—*Abridged Translations from the 'Annales de l' Institute Royal Horticole de Fromont.'* By the EDITOR, [Continued from page 155.]

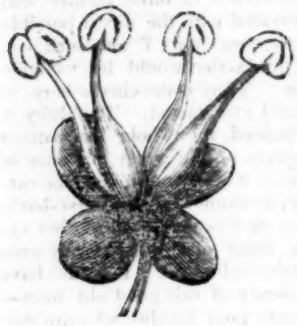
NUMBERS FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY, & MARCH 1830.

The winter of 1829–30 is represented as having been unusually severe. In the Upper Rhine, the earth, where uncovered with snow, was frozen on the 16th of January to the depth of three feet. The thermometer of Reaumer was 15 degrees below zero. Great quantities of potatoes that had been put under ground for preservation, were destroyed.

Morus multicaulis, Mulberry with numerous shoots or stalks.—This plant, described in the Annals of the Linnean Society of Paris 1824, appears to have originated in the elevated parts of China, from whence it has been spread into plains nearer the sea. Indeed, it is supposed to be cultivated throughout that extensive empire, where the rearing of the worm for silk forms an object of commerce. From Canton, it has been distributed in the islands of the Asiatic Archipellago, where it is held in estimation as an ornamental tree. In 1821, M. Perrottet carried them from the Manilla, the capital of the Phillipines, to the Isle of Bourbon, thence to the Cayenne and to France. More recently from Cayenne to Martinique, from France to Gaudaloupe, and to Senegal. In the last place, they are to this day cultivated.

The essential characters which distinguish this plant from its congeners, are the following:—1. The remarkable property of possessing roots that push out numerous ramifying shoots, slender and flexible, not

forming a part of the principal trunk. 2. The considerable prolongation which these stems acquire in a very short time. 3. The remarkable developement which these thin leaves speedily acquire, and the promptitude with which they renew themselves.—Their length is frequently about eight, and their breadth six inches. They are petiolate, cordate, acuminate, denate towards their apex, marked with fibrous nerves, and curled on the surface. 4. In fine, the extraordinary facility with which the stems or shoots, and the young limbs take, from cuttings, without any particular care, and frequently before they have become completely lingeous. This last property appears evidently to have its cause in the existence of numerous white lentulæ with which the stem and branches are marked.



Each male flower is furnished with a calyx of four leaflets, concave and oval; the four stamens, rolled up before the opening of the flower, have their filaments petal shaped, accompanied sometimes by a tridented appendix; the antlers are sagitate and biloculate.

Each female flower has an unobstructed ovaria, terminated by two diverging styles, and uniloculate, enclosing only one pendant seed, which frequently proves abortive.

The Morus multicaulis is esteemed by the Chinese the best species for the raising of the silk worm—not only for the great facility with which it is propagated, but for the nutritive properties of the leaves,

M. Perrottet was successful in cultivating this species of mulberry in Senegal, during the five years he had charge of the garden at that place. Owing, however, as he supposes, to the heat and dryness of the atmosphere, he was unable to accomplish the hatching of the eggs.

Almost any soil is favourable to this plant, but in a light moist one it succeeds best. The two plants or bushes, (buissons,) which M. Perrottet carried from Manilla, were divided into six parts, and planted in two large boxes. The branches and main stem were reduced, for the convenience of stowing in the vesel, to the height of 18 inches. The branches used as cuttings, were reduced from 4 to 6 inches long, and placed in boxes filled with light earth. These all, two hundred in number, took without exception, during a voyage of two months. They filled the boxes with roots, and thrust out shoots from one to two feet long. They are also propagated from layers and suckers.

The N. Y. Horticultural Society has a plant in a thriving condition, presented by Dr. Pascalis. Mr. Prince has also, we learn, some of them in his garden.

(To be Continued.)

ART. CLXII.—*Public Grounds and Pleasure Gardens, in the city of New-York.* By the EDITOR. [Concluded from page 163]

St. John's Park, containing acres, is on the west side of Broadway, bounded by Varick, Beach, Hudson and Laight streets. It is private property, and consequently not open to the citizens generally. The foliage considerably various, the healthy vigor of the trees, and the verdant freshness of the grass, entitle it to be considered one of the most tasty and the most rural pleasure grounds in the city. The costly and substantial iron railing enclosing it, may be considered too high to correspond with the extent of the ground, and with the objects of enclosing a park in which there is little or nothing to invite depredators. The rods and axes, (see page 165,) are historically classical, but not the most appropriate. Since the public are excluded from the interior of the park, they should be enabled to enjoy a shade in walking around it; but even this is not afforded them. On the two sides most exposed to the mid day sun, there is not a single tree; and on the side least exposed, there is, indeed, a row of ball trees newly set out at the distance of about *twelve feet* apart. We should suppose that if the gates were thrown open to the citizens generally, at least one day in the week during the hot weather, the pleasure and health of many families in that section of the city would be consulted. This would animate and render more lively the scene, and afford to the proprietors a degree of happiness in seeing their fellow citizens enjoying themselves. As it now is, we can seldom see within the enclosure, more than a servant girl with two or three children, or perchance, three or four couple.

Through the middle of the park is a wide walk, designed to afford a full view of the front, and of the lofty steeple of St. John's church; but, on what principles of taste we do not know, two of the row of ball trees are set out before the church directly opposite the two middle pillars. These trees, in time, will almost entirely conceal the front view of this beautiful edifice from the principal walk, and indeed from every part of the park. Hubert street, leading to the river, is in a direct line with this walk; consequently, before these trees were set out, the front and steeple could be seen from vessels passing on the river.

Vauxhall Garden is in the Bowery, near its junction with Broadway. Before the opening of the new street to be called Lafayette Place, it extended to Broadway, and was the principal and most fashionable place of summer resort. Even now, as it respects rural attractions, its shrubbery, flowers, trees, and shady walks, give it pre-eminence over every other place of amusement in our city. It is one of the three that obtain the greatest share of public patronage.

Among the other gardens deserving of notice, is the Village Garden, at the commencement of the Sixth Avenue. It is a small newly opened place, having the attractions of fire works and music.

These gardens, properly conducted, and with sources

of amusement improving, and not demoralizing in their nature, are beneficial to the public—affording the means of innocent and rational recreations, and tending to promote the health of those who resort to them.

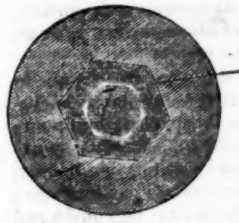
ART. CLXIII.—*Miscellaneous Selections from the June number of Louden's Magazine, with remarks by the Editor of New York Farmer.*

Temporal Instruction by Clergymen.—If Clergymen, in addition to their spiritual duties, would attend a little more to the things of the body, and instruct their hearers in matters of natural science and political economy, as Dr. Chalmers does and proposes to others, they would do them much real service. By having their attention exclusively directed to a world to come, they are diverted from their temporal miseries here, and taught to linger on in suffering, as if it were a condition of their existence, and a sort of penance to insure future happiness, instead of exerting themselves to improve their worldly circumstances.

[We fully agree with Mr. L., that the usefulness of Clergymen might be greatly extended by considering the works of nature as well as the Bible, to be a revelation.]

Natural System.—Mr. Lindley, we understand, has been for some time past occupied with an *Introduction to the Natural System of Botany.* This work, when published, will be most invaluable for gardeners. The extraordinary success which Mr. Lindley had in teaching this system last summer at the London University, has converted to it some of the most obdurate Linneans; and those are now the greatest advocates of the natural system, who, fifteen months ago, prophesied a complete failure if this mode were attempted to be taught in the University.

A great Improvement in the Construction of Axles for carriages, carts, and waggons, has been made by George Burges, Esq. M. P., of Cambridge. Instead, of one circle moving within another, as in all common axles; or one circle moving within another, this other having grooves for retaining oil, in the manner of the patent axles; Mr. Burges's axle is a circle (*a*) moving within six points formed by six equal convex segments, which hold oil in their angles (*b.*) The friction is thus reduced to a minimum in theory; and, with case-hardened iron and abundance of oil, we should think it could not be otherwise in practice. Mr. Burges has had the axles of his own carriage constructed in this way for some years.



Drawing from Nature.—Young gardeners may accustom themselves to draw from nature, by coating the surface of a pane of glass with a solution of gum arabic, and letting it become dry. They may then with one hand hold the pane between their eye and the objects to be copied, and with a nail in the other trace the outline of the object on the gummed surface. Glass prepared in this way with gum, gelatine, or bone glue, has of late years been procured by English artists from France.

Packing Fruit Trees for Exportation.—Sir, The following is the plan adopted by Mr. Prince of New York, in packing fruit trees, and which I can recommend, from experience, to your readers:—As soon as the tree is taken out of the ground, the roots are dipped in a thick mixture of earth and water. The roots are then tied in bundles, and dipped in all at once, and a mat is lapped over them, to keep the earth round them together. They are afterwards placed in a box, and a piece of wood is fixed across the box, over the top part of the roots, to prevent them from moving, as the branches are not lapped up at all. I have had trees packed in this manner, which have remained in the above condition four months; and, when unpacked, the roots were throwing out new fibres. This occurred last spring; and, although the season was so unfavourable, the trees made exceedingly fine strong shoots. The plan adopted by Messrs. Buel and Wilson, of the Albany nursery, in packing their fruit trees, is as follows:—They dip the roots well in a mixture of earth and water; but instead of lapping the roots in a mat, they lay them in the end of the box, and fill in between them with wet moss; so that the lid of the box presses against the moss, and thus prevents the roots from being shaken. I, however, consider the plan of lapping the roots in a mat superior to that of filling in with wet moss, because a dampness proceeds from the moss, which produces a mildew on the branches of the trees so packed. This has been the case with trees that I have received packed in this way; but, after they had been unpacked for a short time, the mildew disappeared. The trees which I received this season, from Messrs. Buel and Wilson, are:—

[Here follows the list of the trees. Mr. Saul speaks under another date, of these trees, as having arrived in better order than any he had ever known imported. Editor N. York Farmer.]

—*M. Saul. Sulgard-st. Lancaster, Feb.* 15, 1830.

Fruit Trees (Pears and Apples) were taken out to Madras, in 1793, by Mr. Main, in a box of damp moss; the moss was damp when the trees were packed, not touched by the way, and, after a voyage of three months, was found dry, but the trees alive. Some gooseberries and currents, which were packed with them, were dead. The vessel sailed from London on Jan. 1., and arrived the beginning of April. The trees came from Messrs. Loddiges.

Garden Operations fit for Ladies.—We would wish every lady who lives in the country not only to be fond of botany, to collect specimens, dry them between blotting-paper compressed with a bag of hot sand, and then gum them into a ledger indexed according to the natural system; but we would wish them to devote a portion of every day, in favourable weather in the open air, and in unfavourable weather under a veranda or in a green-house, to some of the lighter operations of gardening, for health's sake, and for giving a zest for in-door enjoyments. Cutting out weeds with a light spud, which does not require stooping; stirring the surface with a light two-pronged spud, the prongs of which need not be much larger than those of a carving-fork, and the handle of willow or poplar, or cane not thicker than a fishing-rod; and pruning, with the sliding-shears, shrubs from 3 to 7 feet high, are operations which do not require stooping, and which

may be performed during the hottest sunshine, by the use of an Epinal hat, or a broad-brimmed straw hat, or other light broad-brimmed hat of any sort. Thinning out and tying up herbaceous plants and low shrubs; tying up climbers and twiners, and tying the shoots of trained trees to trellises or to nails, with eyes fixed in the walls; cutting off decayed flowers, flower-stems, withered roses, and dead points of shoots and leaves; and pruning shrubs under 3 ft. high, require stooping, and are fit operations for the morning and evenings, and for cloudy weather. Watering is best performed in the evening; and, if any lady wishes to do this in a masterly manner, she ought to have one of Siebe's rotatory garden-engines, fitted up with a wheel and handles like a wheelbarrow: this she may wheel along the walks; and, by an operation not too severe for a healthy young woman, and which would add greatly to the strength of her arms and the tranquility of her nights, throw the water from 30 to 40 feet in every direction. We would much rather see ladies at these operations common to all countries, than see them shifting and otherwise working with sickly hot-house plants in pots, which cannot be done well without more or less affecting the hands. Watering with a light or small-sized Reid's syringe, or Macdougal's syringe, would not, perhaps, be an unfitting operation for a lady; but the best of all may be watering with a neat little green flower-pot, the supply of water being near at hand, and obtained from a cock, on no account by dipping, or carried to her by some attendant friend or maid. The care and watering of neat little alpine plants in pots is what most ladies are very fond of; and one of the principal enjoyments of city ladies, who know plants only or chiefly as pictures, consists in performing this operation. The plants to be presented to such amateurs ought to be plants that require water at least once a day, and that grow fast to require tying up, and make frequent dead leaves to require picking and dressing. The principle is, something to be taken care of, and to care for and depend on us; something that requires labour, the beginning and ending of all improvement and enjoyment. Having said so much respecting garden operations fit for ladies, we shall add that we should feel extremely obliged to any lady living in a district much in the trade of working in straw, if she would undertake to get us a few Epinal hats manufactured, and sent to Cormack and Sinclair's Viridarium for sale. These hats do not require the straw to be platted, and they would come, we think, exceedingly cheap, and fit both for rich and poor. We will send our pattern hat to the first lady who writes that she will undertake this service for her countrywomen.

Argemone mexicana.—Lunan, in his *Hortus Jamaicensis*, gives a curious history of the discovery of the narcotic properties of the seeds of this plant. It appears that one night a runaway negro visited a sheep farm, guarded by an old and infirm watchman, and desired him to select the finest of the flock for his supper. The old man, conscious of his inability to resist, yielded an apparent consent, but asked his visitor to smoke a pipe with him first, to which he consented; the old man then slily mixed a few grains of Argemone seeds with the tobacco, before giving it to his visitor, who took it, unsuspicious of harm, but before he had half smoked out the pipe, he fell into profound sleep, during which the watchman had him secured and bound; and finding himself on awaking a prisoner, he declared the old man had used Obeah. Such is an abstract of Lunan's tale, which furnishes some useful practical suggestions.

The Cow Tree, Palo de Vaca, or milk tree of Demerara, of which plants were lately brought to this country by Mr. Fanning of Caraccas, has been examined by Mr. Arnott of Edinburgh, who, from specimens not very perfect, considers it to be a Tabernæmontana. Mr. Don thought it a Brosimum. Mr. Arnott has little doubt of its belonging to Apocyneæ, though he observes the usual properties of the milk of this order are deleterious. "Future observations may, however, perhaps ascertain similar mild qualities in other species of Tabernæmontana, especially in their young branches, or when the sap is on the ascent, and before it is elaborated. Among the Asclepiadeæ of Brown, which have similar baneful properties, and which many botanists indeed consider a mere section of Apocyneæ, an instance is also known of the milk being wholesome. I allude to a plant found in Ceylon, which the natives call Kiriaghuna, from kiri (milk,) and who employ its milky juice when the milk of animals cannot be procured; its leaves are even boiled by them as a substitute in such dishes as require to be dressed with milk: it is the Gymnema lactiferum of Brown. The young shoots of several species of plants belonging to both the Asclepiadeæ and Apocyneæ are used as food."

A Subscription Park and Warren for Field Sports.—The *Drapeau Blanc* gives notice of an association of a new kind, for the purpose of enabling persons of all ranks to enjoy the pleasure of the chase. A park of great extent is, it is said, taken on lease at no great distance from Paris; its extent is above 6000 acres, partly ariable, and partly forest ground. The plan is, to open it to subscribers during six months, viz. from September 1. to March 1., an ample stock of game being secured in preserves. Part of the shares are, it is said, already bought up, and the purchase of the remainder is recommended to all *amateurs* of sporting, as bringing within the reach of almost every class an amusement hitherto confined to men of fortune.

We rejoice in this, as we do in every attempt to bring those pleasures, which at present almost exclusively belong to the rich, within the reach of their poorer brethren. Knowledge and accomplishments, sports and recreations, fine clothes and comfortable houses, were all rare and exclusive possessions a century ago; in a century hence they will probably be considered necessaries of life to the general mass of society in Europe; at least in France, Germany, and England.

The Milk-Tree of Demerara is a different genus from the cow-tree of Humboldt, of which, though so many plants were lately brought to this country by Mr. Fanning, we doubt if there be one now alive, Mr. Smith, formerly a pupil of Professor Jameson, but now resident in Guiana, has sent home a specimen of the milk, and the analysis will be given in a future number of Jameson's *Journal*. We very much doubt the probability of acclimating trees from that part of the world in Britain; but, when once known, they may become of immense importance to the cottagers of the West India Islands, of India, and of many countries. It thus appears difficult for a man to conceive what there may yet be in store for him in unexplored regions.

Whatever tree will grow in Guiana, will grow on at least one fourth part of the earth's surface: here then, is the prospect of a new source of one of the most agreeable and nutritious substances in use as food, for a considerable proportion of the human race.

The green-flowered Rose.—I shall now say something about my green rose, which is now no more.—Four years ago, M. Rossignal, the gardener of M. Loisel of Bois Guillaume near Rouen, obtained a rose perfectly green. It has constantly flowered green till within the last two years. Last autumn it produced a fawn-coloured rose; and at last five or six grafted plants, which this gardener still possessed, did not flower green in the least. The mother stock alone produced three green roses out of thirty or thirty-six; and this evidently proves that this green variety can no longer be considered lasting. I have also other proofs of this. I last year planted an individual of this variety in my garden; it flowered white, and all those plants which I sold in London in the spring of 1829 flowered in the autumn of that year of the same colour. I therefore hope you will mention this, as I had no intention to deceive; but it would appear, and it is already acknowledged, that it requires three or four seasons of flowering to prove a new sort. A similar case happened with a rose at Rouen, which had produced flowers much variegated for two years, but the third year flowered unvariegated.

The Stem of a Moss Rose, planted in a pot, with one shoot, containing roses with the calyx and footstalks covered with moss in the usual way, and another without any moss whatever, was sent us on July 9th last year, by Mr. Ramsay, Nurseryman, Chelsea. Such anomalies occur occasionally. Mr. Peacock of Edinburgh, it is said, can produce moss roses at pleasure.

Collection of Melons and Water Melons from Russia.—Sir, I have the pleasure of sending you a choice collection of melons and water-melons for your garden, and for distributing among your friends. You will find some new varieties amongst them well worth cultivating. I should wish very much that you would pay particular attention to the water-melons, in order to grow them to that perfection to which they are grown at St. Petersburgh; they are much more esteemed here than even the very best Cartaloup or Rock Melons. As you have been yourself in Russia, I need not tell you what a refreshing aliment these melons afford in the summer time, and how superior they are to other melons.

List of Water Melons; Cucurbita *Citrulus* L.; Arbusi, *Russ:*—

1. Early sugar water-melon, with yellow flesh. Very good. 2. Sugar water-melon of the Crimea. Very excellent. 3. Water-melon of the Crimea, with very sweet dark-red flesh. 4. Very large water-melon of Astrachan. Of very good flavour. 5. Water-melon from Casan. Very sweet, and large sized. 6. Water-melon from Casan. Very sweet, and the flesh green. 7 Watermelon from the East, with green flesh. Very good flavour. 8. New very good kind of water-melon from Tscheran. 9. A fine sort of Persian water-melon, cultivated about Erivan. 10. Another fine sort of Persian water-melon, cultivated about Erivan. 11. The favourite water-melon of the Persians, with dark red flesh, and very sweet. 12. Very early Persian water-melon, of large size. 13. Very large Persian water-melon, with dark red flesh. 14. Mirzas Chosrefs water-melon.

Musk melons cultivated in Russia; Cucumis Melo L.; Dini *Russ.*

1. Very large sugar melon, from the south of Russia. 2. Melon from the south of Russia. One of the finest sorts. 3. Melon from the Crimea. 4. Sugar melon from Casan. 5. Round very good melon from Casan. 6. Sugar melon from Astrachan. Very sweet. 7. Very fine melon from Sarepta. 8. Tscheran melon. Very sweet.

Hyacinths in Moss.—An extra prize was awarded by the Caledonian Horticultural Society, for a number of very fine hyacinths, grown in a novel manner, by Dr. Adolphus Ross, in his drawing room. A quantity of moss, consisting of the most common kinds of Hypnum, was placed in a water-tight box, about 8 or 9 in. deep, into which the bulbs were placed in the end of September, without mould, and duly watered. The result of this experiment was highly favourable; and Sir Henry Jardine, in moving that an extra medal be awarded for this novelty, complimented Dr. Ross on its success, for which the doctor, who was present, returned his acknowledgements.

Sir George Ogilvy's Garden at Banff, in 1639.—In the year 1639, during the civil wars between Charles I, and his Scottish subjects, a General Monroe, who was ravaging part of the north of Scotland, returned the keys of Strathbogie to the Marchioness of Huntly, set fire to his camp, and marched to Banff, the magnificient seat of Sir George Ogilvy, which he destroyed, together with his fine garden, then the best in Scotland, enclosed with excellent stone walls, and well stocked with fruit trees, all of which he cut down, nor did he leave a hedge standing. Sir George was then with the king, who, when the disaster was related, remarked, "as for the house it mattered not much, money could build it up again in a short time; but it was cruel to destroy his garden, which years could not repair."

Temporal Happiness.—It appears that Dr. Chalmers intends to give lectures to the Edinburgh students of divinity on political economy as connected with theology, and on the animal as well as the moral and religious nature of man. This is highly commended in that excellent paper the *Scotsman*, and especially in a letter to the editor published in the number for April 21.—That letter is full of important truths, showing how much a man's opinions on most subjects depend on his organisation, on the circumstances with which he is surrounded, on the state of his health, and on the qualities of his food. The first principles of Mr. Owen, as lately delivered in his Sunday lectures at the Mechanics' Institution in London, are exactly the same, only Mr. Owen pushes them as far as they will go, anticipates the state of things that will be the final result of their application, and thereby has drawn on himself the charge of being an advocate for materialism, and incurred the epithet of benevolent madman; while the more prudent correspondent of the *Scotsman*, as well as the editor of that paper himself, though entertaining, as we believe, the same fundamental principles as Mr. Owen, maintains a reputation of wisdom and philosophy. Such are the differ-

ent ways of men. Great good, however, we are firmly persuaded, is effecting by both parties; but it is hardly more safe to drop a word in favour of Mr. Owen at present, than it was three years ago to praise Mr. Bentham, now acknowledged by Mr. Brougham in Parliament to be the first jurist of the age; not quite a year ago the *Times* newspaper called him an old driveller.

[Mr. Owen and Miss Wright will continue to find advocates, even such as Mr. Louden, as long as theologians neglect one half of *divine* truth—we mean the Book of Nature. If clergymen had been in the habit of applying the discoveries in natural science to moral subjects, and appealing to the physical world as often as the writers of the Bible, Mr. Owen and Miss W. would not have found followers in this country nor in Europe.]

Brewing Beer from Mangold Wurzel.—Mr. Reuben Earnshaw, of Kirk-burton, near Barnsley, lately made an experiment by brewing the roots of the mangold wurzel. He says, that when the roots are sliced and drained through a sieve, and treated by a process the same as in ordinary brewing, adding two pounds of treacle to a bushel of the roots, they will produce as much good liquor, with a quartern of hops, as four pecks of malt.

Whiskey for Gardeners.—The berries of the mountain ash resemble those of the grape, in containing sugar and natural yeast, in the due proportions to produce a perfect and spontaneous fermentation. The juice being expressed and left to ferment, when the wine is perfect it may be distilled, and an excellent brandy will be obtained, at the rate of about a pint of spirit to a gallon of juice.

No gardener ought to be without a bottle of whiskey, or of some other wholesome spirit. The berries mentioned abound in most shrubberries, and by borrowing a small still from the housekeeper they may easily be turned to account. This hint, we should hope, will be sufficient.

[It is expected that those who write as much as Mr. Louden, will sometimes recommend foolish things.]

Brandy [and probably Spirits of any Kind] is found an antidote to beer, and it has been proved by medical men in France, that a man intoxicated by drinking the latter, will be rendered immediately sober by a glass or two of the former. Intoxication by either wine or spirits, is counteracted by vinegar. Hence Lord Byron prefered a glass of port and a glass of claret alternately to either alone.

Planted Cemetry at Liverpool.—We have heard something of a very remarkable cemetry, which has been formed at Liverpool, and planted by Mr. Shepherd: we should be much obliged to Mr. Shepherd, or to any other gentleman in the neighbourhood, who would send us a full account of it, accompanied by a plan and list of the trees. No gardens want dressing so much as those of churches. If we could purchase 500 acres of the poorest possible dry soil within twenty-five miles of London, we would lay it out as an arboretum and place of burial for all sects and parties, and, were it not for the church, we should say the metropolis. A rail road and locomotive engine might convey corpses thither once a day, and company at all hours. Those who had near relations buried in the arboretum, should be free of it for seven years; and others should pay a shilling each. The requisite chapels for different sects would serve for ornamental buildings; the poor soil would become enriched and the trees would thrive; and at half the burial fees now taken, the establishment would pay.

Butter made from the Milk of a Cow fed on Turnips, has always a very bitter disagreeable taste, not worth by 2*d.* or 3*d.* per pound so much as from any other feeding. I am sorry to say I have some of it to my tea this afternoon.

This taste, it is well known, may be prevented by pouring boiling-hot water into the churn before churning; and we notice this circumstance to enquire of any correspondent the proportion of water to the milk, and the rationale of its action.

[For the New-York Farmer.]

ART. CLXIV. *Peach Fly, parent of the worm that destroys the roots of Peach Trees.* By JACOB B. GARBES, of Columbia, Pennsylvania.

This insect has six legs, four wings, and two feelers; is very active and difficult to approach sufficiently near to be taken. This drawing is a fraction larger than life.

I know this to be the identical insect, as I myself took the worm from a peach tree, and kept it in a glass until its exit from its natural confinement in the form above.

At page 48 Vol. 1., is the only correct account of the peach worm, [fly] that I have seen in print. That is described to be a *black* fly: mine is *dark blue*, with a bright red circle [white in the print] around the body.

Remarks by the Editor.—The description refered to, at page 48. Vol. 1., was given by Dr. Pascalis. Dr. P. considers it the *Ichneumon nemoralis* of the fourth class, *Tetreptera.* A correspondent, under the signature of 'Entomophilus', at page 95, Vol. 1., says, "I have often noticed this insect, but am inclined to doubt whether he deserves to be put on the proscribed list, among those who are known to be guilty of the crime of which he is suspected." "The Ichneumon fly was so named in allusion to its propensity to prey on the bodies of the living larvæ of other insects, depositing its eggs so that when they are hatched, the young worms can attach themselves to these larvæ, and feed upon them until they finally cause their death." "Now I cannot help thinking, that all the race are possessed of similar habits, since the conformation for which they are so remarkable, viz., the structure of their oviposit, is the same in all." As Mr. Garbes has decided the above insect to come from the worm that preys on the roots of the peach tree, Dr. Pascalis and Entomophilus, the latter of whom is one of the leading members of the Lyceum of Natural History, must decide whether the fly belongs to the Ichneumon genus.

If farmers would more generally imitate Mr. Garbes in experiments similar to the above, they would add greatly to the stock of their own knowledge, and to that of the public.

ART. CLXV.—*Horticultural and Botanical Establishments in the vicinity of New-York—Prince's Linnean Botanic Garden at Flushing, Long Island.* By the EDITOR.

This garden was regularly established at the village of Flushing, ten miles from the city of New-York, in the year 1750, by William Prince, father of the present proprieter.

In the year 1776, on the 29th day of August, the British troops took posession of the village of Flushing, great numbers of troops were stationed in the neighbourhood, and at one time, ten thousand were marched into the place in one day. Sir W. Erskine who commanded the army that took possession, sent a guard of three men immediately to the garden for its protection. The guard continued its services for six weeks, when order again was established, and no injury was done. The nursery at that period was completely filled with trees of the finest growth and saleable size, but all intercourse being cut off with the continent, the trees were disposed of for hoop-poles to the coopers in New-York. Mr. Prince was enabled still to continue his business, and an extensive sale of American native trees and shrubs to the British and German officers to send as presents to their friends in England and Germany, fully compensated him for his losses, particularly of fruit trees.

The garden comprises, with the nurseries attached to it, upwards of forty acres, and contains about 10,000 species and varieties of plants. Ten acres, on the south-west side of the principal road through the village, comprise the old American Nursery, devoted to fruit, ornamental, forest, and flowering plants, of a size suitable for sale. The remaining 30 acres, on the opposite side of the road, with the exception of the ground occupied by the family dwelling, and that of Wm. R. Prince, are entirely devoted to the general and miscellaneous purposes of a Botanic and Horticultural garden.

The green-house department comprises six extensive hot-houses, averaging each from 50 to 80 feet in length, and double the usual depth—the whole containing from 20 to 30 thousand plants in pots.

Some idea may be formed of the estimation in which our native forest trees are held in Europe, by the following quantities of seed annually sent across the Atlantic, principally to Great Britain, France, and Germany, by Mr. Prince—200 bushels of acorns, 40 to 50 of the seeds of the Tulip tree, or White-wood, 20 to 30 of the different kinds of maple, 20 to 30 (clean and in balls) of Pines, 10 of cypress balls, 10 to 12 of Ash, 12 to 15 of Elm, 20 to 25 of Red Cedar berries, and considerable numbers of Dog-wood, Sassafras, Birch, Magnolia, and others. The Magnolia, the beauty and pride of the American forest, is greatly admired by Europeans. Mr. Prince forwards about one bushel of clean seed, which he collects from standard trees in his own garden. For this seed he obtains eight dollars per quart. The introduction and acclimation in France, of American forest trees suitable for timber and fuel, is held by enlightened landholders and statemen of France, as a subject of no small national importance.

The propagation of plants by cuttings, layers, inoculation and other methods, is under the special superintendence of Mr. Alfred S. Prince. The number thus annually increased, is from 70 to 100,000. Among these are about 10 to 15 thousand peach trees. On each side of the broadest walks, specimen trees of foreign importation are planted out to furnish grafts for propagating the different kinds. Squares of trees are also formed for the same purpose, and for testing the quality and identity of the fruits. An extensive piece of ground is planted with native herbaceous plants, systematically arranged, and labelled with painted sticks. Those that are natives of the most southern States, have frames placed over them in winter for their protection. Many advantages arise from having a division of labour—particularly so important a branch as the propagation of plants, under the management of one person. It tends to prevent mistakes in selling, and to insure identity, by concentrating the efforts and knowledge of the superintendant, who is expected to become extensively read and versed in the physiology, anatomy, and synonymes of plants.

Mr. Prince enumerates, in his catalogue, near two hundred kinds of native and foreign peach trees, "selected on account of their size, flavour, or time of ripening, from among the best kinds imported from Europe, as well as from such as have originated in America."

Mr. P. considers the disease called the *yellows*, to be contagious, by means of the ferina of the flowers. This disease, it will be recollected, is far more destructive than the depredations of worms and insects. Having three trees standing in a row, he found one side of one of the outside trees to be affected by the yellows. On the succeeding year, the side of the middle one next to the diseased part became affected—and thus in succession, till all three were entirely diseased and dead.

The effects of the disease on the trees, are, to give the leaves a yellow colour, and to cause small bunches of sickly stems to shoot out in various parts of the branches. The only remedy, if Mr. Prince is correct, is to cut down the tree on the first appearance of the disease. We believe this is the course pursued by several in this vicinity, who are very successful in the culture of this fine fruit.

We shall continue the notice of Mr. Prince's garden in the next number.

ART. CLXVI.—*Culture of Roses, budded on Sweet Briars. By M. Alfred de Tarade.* [Translated from the French, by H. A. S. Dearborn Esq., for the N. E. Farmer.]

Selection of the Sweet-Briars.—The epoch for collecting the sweet briar is the month of November; that being the time, when the sap has entirely descended. It is in old hedges and the borders of the woods, that selections can be made with the greatest success. Those sweet-briars whose bark is gray or variegated with green and gray are to be selected, and such as have red bark are to be rejected, as they do not answer for budding. The workmen, who take them up, should be directed not to cut off the branches below the first fork, as you will be enabled by this precaution to cut them where you choose, in order to make erect trees.

As most of the sweet-briars grow upon the old stumps, it is sometimes difficult to take them up; in this case, the workmen should be informed that it is not always necessary to take up the stump—provided they perceive a few new roots emanating from the stock, as they are sufficient.

Pruning the roots.—This operation is very essential, because it leads to certain success, and will enable you to preserve your plants, a much longer time. As it is rare to find sweet-briars, which are not attached to old stumps, and if portions of them on dead stalks and long roots are allowed to remain, they will, by rotting, cause the plant to perish, in one or two years; it is therefore necessary to obviate this difficulty, which can be done, by cutting out all the dead wood with a little saw, and shortening the long roots, taking especial care to preserve all the small roots and fibres which emanate from the stalk.

This operation has the double advantage, of removing from the trees injurious and useless roots, and permitting you to plant them with facility, in pots or boxes.

This operation having been completed, you will ascertain to what height each tree can be cut and leave it straight. This should be carefully done with the saw, and the end smoothed with a knife.

Protecting the ends of the stock with a Composition.—The sweet-briar has a pith, and when cut or pruned, should be covered from the rain and moisture, which otherwise, would enter and cause the tree to perish. The composition which I recommended for this purpose is as follows: 1. lb. of white Burgundy Pitch, ¼ of a lb. black pitch, ¼ of a lb. of rosin, ¼ of a lb. yellow wax, 2. oz. of tallow, 1. oz. pounded mastic, and ½ an ounce of saltpetre;

These are to be put in a sauce-pan, over a moderate fire, and left to melt and mix, for about three quarters of an hour; when all the ingredients are thoroughly melted and mixed, you take the sweet-briars, one at a time, and dip the ends in the composition; but it must be only warm. If the trees have been planted out, the composition is to be applied with a spatula.

Mode of forming the Nursery.—Upon the ground, which should have been well manured and prepared in September, you extend a line, and commence by setting out a sweet-briar at each end and in the middle, in order to make the row of trees perfectly straight. The hole for each plant, should be seven or eight inches deep.

Stakes or supports.—Your sweet-briars being thus planted out, are very insecure, and a high wind may suddenly displace them. To obviate this, it is necessary to secure them to stakes, or to a rail supported by stakes, to render it secure.

Care to be taken in managing the shoots.—It is in the month of March, that you commence reaping the first recompense for your labours, by perceiving your sweet-briars throw out their buds.

As it will be useless and dangerous to your sweet-briars to leave all the shoots which may appear, it is necessary to examine the vigour of each, and leave only such as can be nourished, that is to say, two, three, four, and sometimes five. The shoots which are reserved, should be at the top of the stalk, and directed in a triangular manner, in order to form on your trees, a little head, or ball, the first year it is budded. When you have selected the shoots, which you wish to retain, you must daily destroy with a knife, all the others which may appear.

Care to be taken in pinching off the ends of the long shoots.—As it is impossible that all the shoots should be equally large, it is necessary to withdraw the nourishment from the most greedy, in order to divide it among those which are smaller. For this purpose, each sweet-briar is to be separately examined, and when you observe upon the same stalk, where you have left three shoots, (for instance,) that there are two, which are nearly of the same size, and that the third suffers, then pinch off the summits of the two shoots which are the most vigorous. By this means you will check the sap which flowed too freely upon those two shoots, and compel it to take a direction into that which is feeble. This operation must not be regulated, because the beauty of the shoots, upon which you intend to bud, depend upon it.

Destruction of the spines.—Before budding is commenced, there is a little operation which must not be neglected. It is the destruction of the spines on the shoots, where the buds are to be inserted. This should not be defered to the last moment, but performed at least a month before you insert the buds, in order that the small wound which the removal of each spine occasioned, should have time to heal. The proper time of performing this operation, is during the month of July.

Time of budding, and the manner of doing it—To preserve your bud fresh during the operation, you should keep the scions in a vessel half filled with the water, in such a manner, that the end of each scion is constantly wet. Each scion should have a label attached to it, designating the species; you should also have parchment labels prepared, and when you have inserted a bud, it should be attached to the tree, and the name of the rose written upon it, with a pencil.

I shall not enter into any details upon the manner of taking off the bud for inoculation, because the description would be imperfect, and I believe it is better to see the operation, than to read an account of it; but I will observe, that the bud should be placed as near as possible to the axil of the shoot, that there may be a greater facility in healing the wound, and that the new shoot may unite more completely with the stalk.

There are two modes of budding; the first is called *escocheon with a growing bud*, and the second *escocheon with a dormant bud, upon the new or old wood.*

The results from the escocheon with a growing bud, are not so certain, that I can advise you to employ it; it nevertheless possesses some advantages under particular circumstances. It can be used to bud certain species, such as the Bengoles, Multifloras, Noisettes, Four seasons, &c. But from experience, I find it is very difficult to succeed well.

Therefore we adopt the *escocheon with a dormant bud*, which is thus called, because it does not immediately shoot, but sleeps during the winter, in order to develope itself with greater vigor in the spring. The time for inserting this bud is the latter part of July and first of August.

After the bud is inserted, nothing is to be cut off, but the shoot on which it is placed, is to be left at its full length.

Escocheon upon the stalk.—I have spoken to you of the success which you would have in budding upon the branches of a year's growth, during the months of July and August. I will now speak to you upon budding the stalk, and of cases where it is very advantageous; the success is as certain as in the preceding mode.

If at the epoch of budding, a great drought has deprived your sweet-briars of sap, or other occupations

have prevented you from attending to them, or if they have not sent out sufficiently vigorous shoots, be not discouraged, leave them as they are, with all their branches; in the following spring these branches will send out many others, and form a little head of wild roses.

In this state, and during the first days of July, you will bud them upon the stalk, below the branches, placing two buds opposite each other, and at an equal height, in such a manner that the same ligature may answer for both. You will leave your trees in this state, without doing any thing to them, until the following March. At that time you must cut off the head of the sweet-briar, half an inch above the buds.

My observations and experience induce me to believe, that from the facility with which the stalk recovers from the wound, this method of budding may be prefered; for the buds shoot with great vigor the first year, and form immediately, a small head to the tree.

Time of loosening and removing the ligatures — To perform this operation without risk, it is necessary to consider the state of the weather since the buds were inserted; if it has been humid, the ligatures may be removed in twenty or thirty days; but, if on the contrary, it has been hot and dry, it is necessary to wait, at least six weeks. This is the mode of doing it.

As it will not do to entirely remove the ligature, but only to loosen it, you will make use of your budding knife, and with the point, cut a portion of the middle of the ligature, on the side opposite the bud; this must be carefully done, so as not to wound the bark. By this means, your buds will be relieved, and remain protected by the yarn ligature from the rays of the sun, which would be injurious, by causing the incisions to open. About three weeks after, the ligatures are to be removed. This is the most expeditious method, and I employ it in my nurseries; but if you have but a few stalks, I advise you to loosen the ligatures, and then fasten them again very gently, in order to keep down the edges of the incision, which was made for the reception of the bud.

Pruning the branches.—This labour should be performed about the 10th or 12th of October, when vegetation has entirely ceased. This can best be done with the pruning shears. With this instrument, you cut indiscriminately, all the branches, to the length of eight or ten inches.

Pruning in March.—In October, you pruned the branches of the sweet-briars to the length of eight or ten inches; now it is necessary to cut them shorter, which should be done in the fore part of March. The object of the autumnal pruning, was to clear out the nursery, and to prevent the trees from suffering, in the event the end of the boughs should be injured by the severe cold of winter, if left at full length.

With your shears, cut off the branches, so as to leave but one bud, above that which had been inserted; the one thus left is called the *aspiring bud;* upon this bud depends the success and vigor of the one which had been placed on the branch. As to the end of the stalk, above the highest branch, and which is generally dead, it is necessary to cut it off with a saw, pare the edges with a knife, and then cover it with the composition.

Manner of treating the aspiring bud.—When your sweet-briars have been well pruned, the most important thing to be attended to, is the destruction of all the sprouts, which are called *gourmands*, that issue from the top of the tree, and of the *suckers* which spring up from the root.

When the *aspiring bud* has thrown out two or three little leaves, it is time to pinch off its summit. The *aspiring bud* aids in developing that which has been inserted, as it draws up the sap, and you cause that to flow into it, when the end of the *aspiring bud* is pinched off. When your inserted bud has grown four or five inches, and it is able to collect its own nourishment, then the *aspiring bud* is to be entirely eradicated with a knife.

Supports for the young shoots.—This precaution is very important; if neglected, a gust of wind, a storm, or even a bird may, in a moment, destroy the results of all your labours, which have been bestowed upon your trees, for eighteen months.

At the moment when your bud begin to develope, collect small sticks, about the size of your little finger, and two feet in length; these are to be secured to the trees by two ligatures, leaving the upper end about eighteen inches above the top of the stalk.

When the buds have sufficiently grown, they are to be secured to these supports, by ligatures delicately applied.

By budding the re-blooming or perpetual roses, such as the Bengoles, Noisettes, Portland, Four seasons &c., you can thus have roses until November.

The sweet-briars produce the most beautiful roses the first year after they have been budded, and I shall instruct you how to preserve them in this state, and to prevent them from degenerating.

Winter pruning.—Toward sthe middle of October, when the sap has descended, it is necessary to prune your rose-bushes. Each branch should be cut off, to about a foot in length; this labour prepares them for transportation to the place, for which they may be destined. Forget not to cut off with the scissors, such leaves as remain on at the time they are taken out of the nursery. This precaution is necessary to prevent the trees from perishing, which often happens, if they are planted out with the leaves on.

Annual pruning.—I have promised to inform you of the means of continuing your beautiful roses, and preventing them from degenerating; and this is the moment to indicate the last operation which you have to perform on your sweet-briars, and which it is necessary to commence, annually, in the month of March.

This consists in pruning them short—leaving but two buds on each branch of the shoot, produced by the inserted bud. It is to be observed, however, that there are many species which require to be left a little longer. Fear not to eradicate the beautiful shoots, which grew the preceding year: it will produce others more beautiful, and you will loose nothing. This is the time to cut off the end of the little wild shoot, on which you left the *aspiring bud.*

ART. CLXVII.—*Miscellaneous.—Original and Selected.*

Unhealthy Vegetables.—A writer in the Albany Argus, after speaking of the unhealthiness of salads and fruits brought from a distance, and kept on hand sometime by the market people, has the following remarks:

"And what is the remedy for the evil? In the first place, let us be guided by the law of nature, which teaches, *that every district, under suitable culture, will produce the food best adapted to the wants of its population, and that the climate will bring it to maturity at the period when it is best adapted to promote human health and comfort.* In the second place, those who are able should cultivate fruits and vegetables for their own tables. In the third place, enable your horticultural society, by a general and liberal patronage, to extend the sphere of its usefulness; require them to award premiums to market gardeners, for the best productions of their labor; buy of those who gather their vegetables in the morning of the day in which they are to be consumed, and let these [not] be sold in the streets after *eight* o'clock; and finally, let a competent person be authorised to inspect the fruit and vegetable stalls, and to condemn and destroy all which is in an unsound and unhealthy state."

Double China Asters.—M. Porteau, in the Annales d'Horticulture of Paris, gives the following statement:

"In 1786, having in my garden only single China Asters, a curate of the neighborhood desired me to give him some seeds; I did so; he planted them and obtained only single flowers; but I was much astonished, on visiting the curate the second year, to behold his China Astors all double, and of the greatest beauty. Presuming he had obtained the seeds elsewhere, I hastened to ascertain of whom he had procured them. The seeds, he replied, were collected from your China Asters, which have produced these beautiful flowers. Still more astonished, I desired him to inform me how he had done it. 'I have,' he replied, 'collected them only from the little heads of the inferior branches of the plants; it is necessary to have patience to do this, for these little heads do not all contain seeds, and most of them have but one or two.' The same year I gathered only the seeds of the small heads of my plants and the year following they yielded magnificent double flowers."

Distress in Ireland.—The accounts from Ireland are painful in the extreme. At Limerick, on the 20th of June, a large mob of persons collected, and seized some provisions from an open shop. This outrage was the signal for a more general riot. The numbers increased to an alarming extent, and they proceeded to rob every provision store they came to. There is scarcely one in the whole city that has not been plundered. On the first breaking out of the riot, the shops were shut, but this proved no protection; they were broken open, and any thing like the destruction of property, our correspondent says, cannot be conceived, bread, flour, pork and bacon, were seen carrying off in all directions; up to two o'clock in the afternoon this destruction was proceeding without being checked. At two o'clock, the provision stores being all ransacked, the mob commenced breaking into the spirit shops, and drinking to excess. It was found necessary at length to call out the soldiers, and it is said that seven persons had been either killed or wounded. Accounts from Ennis, Rathkeale, Tralee, Killarney, Mayo, Newry, Armagh, &c. represent the wants of the poor to be most urgent and distressing.

[The inhabitants of the U. States have abundant cause of gratitude to the Giver of every good, for the comforts and blessings they enjoy.]

NATIVE WINE.—*Married*, on Tuesday evening last, July 23, by the Rev. S. Johnston, Mr. John Stettinius, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Mary Longworth, daughter of Nicholas Longworth Esq. of this city.

Mr. L. has long been distinguished for his laudable efforts to improve the horticulture of the west generally, and particularly for his exertions to introduce the best varieties of the vine. On the above occasion, we had an opportunity of comparing the products of his vineyard with those of some of the most highly esteemed foreign vineyards; and although we do not undertake to decide on the comparative merits of liquors which task the skill of the most experienced connoisseurs, yet we do not hesitate to say that the thanks of the community are due to Mr. L. for giving us practical proof of the capacity of our soil and climate, to produce wines suited to the celebration of the most festive and joyous events; and we have little doubt that they might also be made to supersede the necessity of sending to foreign marts for wines to be used on more serious and solemn occasions.—*Cincinnatti Western Tiller.*

[We hope every young American lady, who is a friend to *home industry* and native products, will imitate Miss L. on occasions like the above.]

THE SPRING JOURNEY.

[BY THE LATE BISHOP HEBER.]

Oh green was the corn as I rode on my way,
And bright were the dews on the blossoms of May,
And dark was the sycamore's shade to behold,
And the oak's tender leaf was of emerald and gold.

The thrush from his holly, the lark from his cloud,
Their chorus of rapture sung jovial and loud;
From the soft vernal sky to the soft grassy ground,
There was beauty above me, beneath, and around.

The mild southern breeze brought a shower from the hill,
And yet, though it left me all dripping and chill,
I felt a new pleasure, as onward I sped,
To gaze where the rainbow gleamed broad over head.

Oh such be life's journey, and such be our skill,
To lose in its blessings the sense of its ill!
Through sunshine and shower may our progress be even,
And our tears add a charm to the prospect of heaven!

Expense of Ardent Spirits.—A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about thirty years past, was lately complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing, from his thirty years labor. A neighboring storekeeper offered to explain to him the reason; and proceeded as follows:—"During the thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store, and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the owner of the farm you hire." On examination of the books of the storekeeper, his assertion was found correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars.

Longevity of Vegetables.—The vital principle of vegetables, it is well known, may be preserved for a great length of time; but the following instance, which we find mentioned in an abstract of a lecture delivered in London by a Professor of Botany, seems scarcely

credible. It is stated that the bulbous root, which was found in the hand of an Egyptian Mummy, and in which situation it had very probably been for more than two thousand years, germinated on exposure to the atmosphere, though when discovered, it was apparently in a state of perfect dryness. The root, it is said, was subsequently put into the ground, where it grew with readiness and vigor.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Side Hill Plough.—A plough has been invented by Messrs. Many & Ward, of Albany, for the purpose of turning a horizontal furrow on sloping lands. A committee of practical farmers in Mount Pleasant examined and approved it. Their certificate is published in the West Chester Herald. The *patent revolving side hill plough* has, according to them the following advantages. 1st. That of always throwing the furrow down hill, without attempting to throw the return furrow up hill as in the case of other ploughs. 2d. That of turning immediately to the work without the loss of time usual in back farrowing. 3d. That of laying all the furrows one way and thereby avoiding the finishing furrow which is a deformity and an inconvenience in cultivation. 4th. That the share forms a cutter peculiarly well adapted for sward.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

To destroy Cockroaches.—If to a quantity of Indian corn meal about one third of white or red lead is added, and the mixture is moistened with molasses, so as to make it moderately adhesive, the cockroaches will greedily devour it. The repetition of this poisoned food for a few nights is generally sufficient to reduce their numbers to a very few, even in the most infected houses, and will eventually cause the destruction of the whole. Traps especially designed for their capture are sometimes to be found at the potteries. A paste-board or card cover, well balanced upon two pins, and placed upon the edge of a vessel, nearly filled with molasses and water, makes a very good trap. The dish should be so placed, that they can readily mount upon the cover, which revolves on its axis whenever the equilibrium is disturbed, and throws the cockroaches into the fluid.—*Ency. Americana.*

Ripe Tomato Pickle.—The Union Times gives the following recipe for making "*the most savory pickles in the world:*"

"Take ripe tomatoes, and prick them with a fork or pointed stick, put them into any kind of vessel, salting each layer thickly; let them remain in the salt about eight days—at the expiration of the eight days, put them for one night into a vessel of vinegar and a bottle of good mustard, put half an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of pepper, and one dozen large onions sliced—pack them in a jar, placing a layer of onions and spices between the layers of tomatoes. In ten days the pickles will be in good eating order."

Gombo.—*Recipe.*—Take an equal quantity of young tender okra, chopped fine, and ripe tomatoes skinned, and add an onion shredded small, and some pepper and salt. Put all in a stew pan, without water, and stew for an hour. This is a favorite West India dish.—*Am. Farmer.*

Wine from Peaches.—*Peaches* will make an excellent wine, and the best sort for that purpose, I conceive, would be the common red peach. It is a great bearer and comes on late to ripeness, when the state of the atmosphere is well calculated for the vinous fermentation. The flavor and color of that juice would be well adapted for wine. On the 19th Sept. 1827, a storm began which lasted three days, and took down most of my peaches, they were bruised and broken, and unfit for any use; this gave me the idea to try to convert them into wine, and after selecting those which appeared most fit for the purpose, I had them thrown into water, and well mashed with the hands; this mash was then placed into a large copper boiler, and boiled for some time, cooled, and strained. While yet warm, I had sixty pounds of sugar dissolved in it, and when cold put into a cask without any brandy, and bunged close. There were twenty-nine gallons; it remained so until the spring of 1828, and proved to be a very delicious wine; its only fault appeared to be a great propensity to ferment, which made it needful to keep it in a cool cellar; the cost of the sugar was $6,90.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Molasses from Sweet Apples.—The Rev. Jared Elliot, in his '*Essays on Field Husbandry*,' observed that 'A barrel of cider of sweet apples when made into molasses, will be worth three pounds, abating five shillings for the making, when cider made of common apples, will be worth but twenty shillings, exclusive of the barrel.'

How to prepare Molasses for preserving Fruits, &c.—Take 8 lbs. molasses, bright New Orleans or Sugar House; 8 lbs. pure water, 1 lb. coarsely powdered charcoal.—Boil them for 20 minutes, then strain the mixture through fine flannel, double—put it again in the kettle with the white of an egg, boil it gently, till it forms a syrup of proper consistence, then strain it again.

Remarkable growth of a Mulberry Tree.—Mr. J. H. Cobb, in 1824, purchased in Boston a white mulberry tree, from the nursery of Velmorin, Andrieux & Co. of Paris, gardeners to the King, which was then about the size of his thumb, and transplanted it into his garden, in Dedham, Mass. It is now, June 1830, one foot and six inches in circumference. He has raised silk on it the four last years. The tops of the branches have been annually killed by the frost; but it shoots out again in the month of June, and spreads new and luxuriant branches, which bear a rich and glossy leaf. He has kept the earth open about it, but has used no manure, or taken extraordinary pains with the tree.—*Providence Journal.*

Large Gooseberries.—We have seen many notices of large berries of this excellent fruit from different parts of the Union; but none equal to those presented to the Albany Horticultural Society, by Mr. Churnside, from the garden of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. At Boston, the heaviest shown at the Horticultural Exhibition, weighed 12 dwts. and eight of them 4 oz. 4 drs. At the N. York Horticultural Show, the heaviest dozen weighed 7 oz. 5 dwts. 7 grains.—Twelve berries, of the green variety, exhibited at the Albany Horticultural Show, weighed 10 oz. 15 dwts., and one of the number an ounce. On looking over the *volume* of British Gooseberry Shows in 1829, we do not find that any *green* berry exceeded 24 dwts., though the Roaring Lion, a red, weighed 29 dwts. Specimens of Albany Gooseberries may be seen at Dr. Boyd's Apothecary Store, State-street.—*Albany Argus.*

Fruit in Ohio.—It would probably have been better for the fruit, this season, if it had not been so entirely exempt from the influence of spring frosts. We

find it generally the case, that when we have frost enough to alarm us with the fear of losing all our fruit, and when we actually do lose a great part of it, that which remains is very good; but in such seasons as the present, when the weather in the early part of the season is particularly favorable, the fruit is poor and the tree injured, and in many cases entirely destroyed by their burdens. We appear also to have a greater number of insect enemies to our fruit, this season, than usual. The pears and peaches have suffered greatly from their depredations; and the mortality among these trees, from these and other causes, has been greater than we have ever known.—*Cincinnati Western Tiller.*

Economical Water Color for Rooms.—Take a quantity of potatoes and boil them—then bruise and pour boiling water upon them until a pretty thick mixture is obtained, which is to be passed through a sieve. With boiling water then make a thick mixture of whitening and put it to the potato mixture. To give color, if white is not wanted, add different colored ochres, lampblack, &c. according to circumstances. This paint dries quickly, is very durable, has a good appearance to the eye, and is moreover very cheap.—*London paper.*

To make Sweet Bread from Dough that has become sour by standing too long.—Take the common carbonate of magnesia of the shops, and after pulverizing it, knead it with the dough, in proportion of about half an ounce to four or five loaves. The bread will come out of the oven perfectly sweet and wholsome. Pot or Pearl Ash will have the same effect.

The effects of Moonlight on the Eyes.—The effect of moonlight on the eyes, particularly in warm climates, is extremely injurious, and oftentimes fatal to the sight. Carnes, in his letters from the east, says that he came near losing his sight from neglecting the advice of the natives, to cover his eyes when he slept exposed to the moonbeams; and a case came within our own observation, where a child lost his sight by sleeping exposed to the moon. The other senses of this child became, however, as is generally the case with those who lose one, extremely acute, insomuch that he could at any time distinguish a person who had once been made known to him, by feeling his hand.—*Mag. of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.*

Large Peach Orchard.—Mr. Jones, of Shrewsbury, N. J. has one hundred and fifty acres of ground entirely in peach trees. His fruit is daily selling in the New-York market.

An ox's gall will set any color,—silk, cotton, or woollen. I have seen the colors of calico, which faded at one washing, fixed by it. Where one lives near a slaughter-house, it is worth while to buy cheap fading goods and set them in this way. The gall can be bought for a few cents. Get out all the liquid and cork it up in a large phial. One large spoonful of this in a gallon of warm water is sufficient. This is likewise excellent for taking out spots from bombazine, bombazet, &c. After being washed in this, they look about as well as when new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth.—It is used without soap. After being washed in this, cloth which you want to *clean* should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.—*Econ. Housewife.*

Officers of the New-York Horticultural Society for 1830–31.—On the 31st inst. the annual election took place, when the following gentlemen were chosen officers:

Jacob Lorillard, Esq. President.
Philip Hone, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq.
Charles Oakley, Esq.
Francis Cooper, Esq.
William Prince, Esq.
} Vice Presidents.
John Groshon, Treasurer.
Abm. Halsey, Corresponding Secretary.
William R. Cooke, Recording Secretary.
Oliver M. Lownds, Librarian.

COUNCIL.

Wm. Neilson,	Michael Floy,
Wm. Wilson,	Wm. Neale,
Wm. Curr,	George W. Arnold,
Richard Hatfield,	Wm. Phelan,
Alexander Smith,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
Wm. M. Ireland, M. D.	James M'Briar,
A. Parmentier,	Wm. M. Price,
M. Burnham,	George Nixon,
T. Kinnersly,	Samuel Swartwout,
Nicholas Saltus,	Charles L. Livingston,
James N. Wells,	John W. Wyman,
James K. Hamilton,	George Harriot, M. D.
Gilbert Davis,	Wm. R. Prince,
Thomas Hogg,	B. M'Vickar,
R. H. Gilman,	Richard Pennell, M. D.
Robert M'Coskry,	E. H. Warner.

The annual Festival of the New-York Horticultural Society, will take place on Tuesday, the 7th September, at Niblo's Garden.

The address will be delivered by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, Abm. Halsey, Esq. at three o'clock, and dinner will be on the table at 4 o'clock.

A Horticultural Ball, under the auspices of the New-York Horticultural Society, will be given on the 8th of September, at the Saloon of Mr. Niblo's Garden. The decorations will be rural, and without doubt, beautiful and splendid.

Average Price of Vegetables sold at Washington Market, for August, 1830.

Potatoes, from 25 to 44 cts. per bushel. *Bush-Beans*, from 37½ to 75 cts. per bushel. *Lima Beans*, from 75 cts to 1,00. *Sweet Potatoes*, 1,00. *Cabbages*, from 37½ to 75 cts. per doz. *Beets*, from 2 to 4 cts. per bunch. *Carrots*, from 2 to 3 cts. per bunch of 7. *Parsnips*, 4 cts. per bunch of 6. *Turnips*, 37½ cts. per bushel. *Leeks*, 6 cts. per bunch of 12. *Celery*, from 6 to 8 cts. per bunch. *Cucumbers*, from 12½ to 37½ cts. per hundred. *Lettuce*, from 15½ to 18¾ cts. per doz. *Succory*, from 12½ to 18¾ cts. per doz. *Tomatoes*, from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per half peek. *Egg Plant*, from 2 to 4 cts. per piece. *Corn*, 25 for 12½ cts. *Okra*, 12½ to 25 cts. per hundred. *Sorrel*, 6¼ cts per half peck. *Water-cress*, 12½ cts. per half peck. *Salsify*, from 6 to 8 cts per bunch of 12. *Onions*, from 50 to 62½ cts. bushel. *Peppers*, from 12½ to 25 cts per hundred. *Parsley* 3 cts. per bunch. *Herbs*, of all kinds, from 12 to 18 bunches for 12½ cts. *Apples*, from 25 to 1,00 per bushel. *Pears*, from 37½ to 75. *Peaches*, from 50 cts. to 3,00 *Plumbs*, from 50 cts. to 3,00. *Grapes*, from 8 to 12½ cts. per half peck. *Water Melons*, from 1 to 12½ cts. per piece. *Musk Melons*, from 1 to 8 cts. per piece.